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STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(JANUARY, 1872.)

Regiment.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	West Point, N Y					
2d	Benioia B'ks, Cal	Cp McDowell, A T	Ft Klamath, Or	Camp McDermitt, Nev	Ft Lapwai, I T	Ft Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp McDowell, A T	Cmp Halleck, Nev
3d	Omaha, Neb	Ft Frd Steele, WT	Stambaugh, WT	Sidney, Neb	Cmp Douglas, UT	Ft McPherson, Neb	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Sanders, W T	North Platte, Neb
4th	En route from	Department of	Arizona to Fort	McPherson, Neb	to be assigned to	duty in Departme	nt of the Platte	Ft Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Ft Richardson, Ts
5th	En route from Mil	itary Division of	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Richardson, Ts	Ft Griffin, Tex	to duty in	Fort Richardson, Ts	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas
6th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Unionville, S C	Unionville, S C	Unionville, S C	Unionville, S C	Unionville, S C	Unionville, S C
7th	Louisville, Ky	Elizabethon, Ky	Spartanburg, S C	Rutherford, NC	Yorkville, S C	Yorkville, S C	Yorkville, S C	Yorkville, S C	Yorkville, S C	Yorkville, S C	Yorkville, S C
8th	Fort Union, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Ft Selden, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Union, N M
9th	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex
10th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
Art.											
1st	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Ontario, N Y	Fort Wadsworth, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Wood, NYH	Madison Bks, NY	Ft Monroe, Va	Fort Hamilton, N Y	Fort Wood, NYH	Fort Hamilton, N Y
2d	Presidio, S Fr, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Alcatraz Isl, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	Presidio, Cal	Ft Cape Disap'tm't	Presidio, Cal	Alcatraz Isl'd, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Sitka, Alaska	Sitka, Alaska
3d	Charleston, S C	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va	Fort Monroe, Va
4th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
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First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Apache, A T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Fort Ellis, M T; Company M, Omaha, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Richardson, Tex; Company M, San Antonio, Tex. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Riley, Kas; Company M, Fort Lyon, C T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort Duncan, Tex; Company M, Fort McKavett, Tex. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Sill, I T; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. Eleventh Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. Twelfth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. Thirteenth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. Fourteenth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. Fifteenth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M. 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One hundredth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Stanton, N M; Company M, Fort Stanton, N M.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 15, 1872.

General Orders No. 4.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Military Division of the South is discontinued. The commanders of the Departments of the South and of the Gulf, composing that division, will report direct to the headquarters of the Army.

The personal staff of the late Major-General Halleck will report for duty with their proper commands.

The general staff officers of the division will report for orders to the chiefs of their respective departments.

The records of the division will be turned over at the headquarters Department of the South, except such as are not needed there, which will be forwarded to Washington by Captain R. N. Scott, acting assistant adjutant-general. The books of reference, files of orders, etc., will be turned over to the assistant adjutant-general Division of the Missouri.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

General Court-martial Orders No. 1.

I.—Before a General Court-martial, which convened at Camp Halleck, Nevada, October 14, 1871, pursuant to Special Orders No. 176, Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, California, October 7, 1871, and of which Lieutenant Colonel William H. French, Second Artillery, is president, was arraigned and tried—First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry.

Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Specification 1st—"In this: that First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, did combine with one A. W. Gedney, a citizen, to bring about a meeting with said Gedney and Captain E. F. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry, the commanding officer of the company to which he, Lieutenant Wood, belonged, he, Wood, knowing that this meeting had for object the insulting and outraging said Captain Thompson; and did procure that this meeting should take place in a public office in the presence of several officers and others; and did further procure that Captain Thompson should be brought to the place of meeting without his knowledge or suspecting for what purpose he was brought. This at Camp Halleck, Nevada, on or about the 5th of August, 1871."

Specification 2d—"In this: that he, First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, being detailed as officer of the day from the morning of the 30th September, 1871, to the morning of October 1st, 1871, and acting as such, did fail to visit his guard at any time during the night, and did sign a false certificate in the following words on the guard report book: 'all orders

and the regulations complied with; visited the guard at the usual hours; garrison in a very fair state of police,' thereby intending to deceive his commanding officer. This at Camp Halleck, Nevada, on or about the dates above specified."

Specification 3d—"In this: that he, First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, being officer of the day from the morning of October 3d to the morning of October 4th, 1871, did sign a false certificate, to wit: 'special instructions complied with; visited the guard at the usual hours.' All this at Camp Halleck, Nevada, on or about the dates above specified."

To which charge and specifications the accused, First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, pleaded as follows:—

To the 1st Specification, "Not Guilty."

To the 2d Specification, "Guilty, except the words 'and did sign a false certificate,' thereby intending to deceive his commanding officer, and to the excepted words Not Guilty."

To the 3d Specification, "Guilty, except the words 'did sign a false certificate,' and to the excepted words Not Guilty."

To the Charge, "Not Guilty."

Finding—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, as follows:—

On the 1st Specification the vote was a tie and he is consequently found "Not Guilty."

Of the 2d Specification, "Guilty."

Of the 3d Specification, "Guilty."

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Sentence—And the Court does therefore sentence him, First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, "To be dismissed the service."

II.—In conformity with the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, the proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant Palmer G. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, have been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States.

The proceedings are approved and the record thereof is duly formal with the exception of the terms in which the finding of the Court upon the first Specification is recorded, as follows: "the vote was a tie and he is consequently found Not Guilty." A tie vote on that issue was an acquittal and should have been recorded as a finding of "Not Guilty."

The state of the vote should never be expressed in the finding or sentence except in cases where it is by law required to be stated.

The findings and sentence are approved.

The President is pleased to commute the sentence in this case to "suspension from rank for the period of twelve months, and to forfeiture of all pay for the same period except the sum of fifty dollars per month."

The sentence as commuted will be duly executed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 22, 1872.

Tuesday, January 16.

ON the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon DeWitt C. Peters will report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward Charles D. Widstrand, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date January 15, 1872.

By direction of the President, Corporal Frank M. Hollidge, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Commutation of subsistence at forty cents per day will be allowed to Sergeant Max Frost, Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, now on detached service as acting ordnance sergeant at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana. This order to take effect from December 1, 1871, and to continue in force until he is relieved from said duty.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 375, Paragraph 31, July 17, 1865, from this office, as accepted the resignation of Captain Charles J. Dietrich, commissary of subsistence U. S. Volunteers, to take effect July 14, 1865, is hereby amended to take effect August 25, 1865, upon which date he ceased to perform duty as attested by the records of the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Captain Joseph Bush, Twenty-second Infantry, recruiting officer, Boston, Massachusetts, is hereby appointed to act as inspector on certain unserviceable camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property on hand at the rendezvous of First Lieutenant Moses Harris, First Cavalry, at Boston, and for which Lieutenant Harris is responsible.

Wednesday, January 17.

On their own application, and upon recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Twenty-second Infantry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Mott Hooton, from Company I to Company F; First Lieutenant William Conway, from Company F to Company I.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Hayman, Seventeenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 459, December 2, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended until July 1, 1872.

Private George Wieneke, Company E, Fifth Infantry, now with his command, is hereby transferred to Company C, Sixth Cavalry.

By direction of the President, Private Frank C. Parmele, Company G, First Infantry, now in hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

By direction of the President, Private Frank Garrett, General Service U. S. Army, now at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 55, of April 8, 1870, from headquarters Fifth Military District, as directs that Private William Johnson, Company I, Sixth Cavalry, now in confinement in the State Penitentiary, Baton Rouge, La., "be confined at hard labor for the period of five years," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement three years, commencing April 8, 1870 (the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders).

Bugler George W. Hatch, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Friday, January 19.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are hereby made: Lieutenant-Colonel John C. McFerran will report to the commanding general Department of the South for duty as chief quartermaster of that department; Major Asher R. Eddy is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report to the commanding officer Department of the Gulf for duty as chief quartermaster of that department; Major James Belger is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

On the recommendation of the Pay Department, Major Samuel Woods, paymaster, will, in addition to his present duties, discharge, temporarily, the duties of chief paymaster Military Division of the Pacific.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for thirty days' extension, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff.

Private Frederick Smith, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty.

Captain Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery, will report to the commanding general Department of the South for special duty, temporarily, at department headquarters.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward under proper charge, one hundred recruits to Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to the Seventh Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 32, of April 1, 1871, from headquarters Department of Texas, as directs that Unattached Recruit Michael Carberry, Fourth Cavalry, now in confinement in the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, La., "be confined at hard labor for the period of three years," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement one year and six months, commencing April 1, 1871 (the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders).

Private Henry Honegar, General Service U. S. Army, now on recruiting service at New York city, is hereby transferred to the General Service detachment headquarters Department of the East, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general of that Department for duty.

Saturday, January 20.

The resignation of First Lieutenant William V. Spencer, Thirteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 19, 1872.

First Lieutenant Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, is hereby relieved from signal duty, and will proceed to join his proper station.

Sergeant William D. Conn and Corporal Frederick Hackenjos, General Service Detachment headquarters Military Division of the South, now with their command, are hereby transferred to the General Service Detachment headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, and will report in person without delay for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Unattached Recruit Levi C. Taft, Second Cavalry, new with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

At his own request, Veterinary Surgeon Edwin Townsend, Eighth Cavalry, is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect January 31, 1872.

Monday, January 22.

The leave of absence granted Captain D. H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 9, January 13, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

As soon as relieved by the commanding general Department of the South from the temporary duty to which he is assigned in Special Orders No. 18, January 10, 1872, from this office, Captain Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery, is, by direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 28, 1868, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minnesota.

Captain Stephen C. Lyford, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered on duty as instructor of ordnance and the science of gunnery at the West Point Military Academy; Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri and ordered to relieve Assistant Surgeon S. A. Storow, who will report for orders; Second Lieutenant Samuel J. March, Seventh Cavalry, has resigned, to take effect March 10.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company H, Eighth Cavalry, from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Craig, N. M., January 8.
Company D, Second Artillery, from Presidio, Cal., to Point San Jose, Cal., January 9.
Company L, Second Artillery, from Point San Jose, Cal., to Alcatraz Island, Cal., January 9.
Company G, Second Artillery, from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Presidio, Cal., January 9.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General W. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.

The Supreme Court has just decided a question with reference to the rulings of this office in the cases of the United States v. Clyde and Clyde v. The United States on appeal from the Court of Claims. The question in these cases of appeals was whether, after the charter of a boat by the Government and its entrance upon duty, the quartermaster-general can reduce the compensation against the wish of the owner. The court below held that such officer had no such arbitrary power, and allowed the owner to recover, at the charter rates, to the date of his knowledge of the reduction, but for all the time the boats were in service after the knowledge, it was held that they were voluntarily left in the service at the reduced rates, and the recovery was accordingly. This court held that after the date of the quartermaster-general's order disapproving of the charter party the case was one of dispute at least, if not of acquiescence, and that the claimant having received at the reduced rates and receipted in full, his action must be taken as evidence that he accepted that amount as a satisfaction of the claim. The judgment is reversed, with directions to dismiss the bill as to this claim. In respect of another claim, which the Court of Claims refused to entertain for informality, they are directed to proceed to hearing on it. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Field dissented.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General J. Holt, Judge-Advocate-General.

The question having been submitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army as to the proper interpretation of a sentence of General Court-martial worded, "To be confined at hard labor at such military prison as the Commanding General may direct for the period of two years, and to forfeit ten dollars of his monthly pay for the same period," it has elicited from the Judge Advocate General of the Army the following opinion: "In the opinion of this Bureau this sentence—as respects the forfeiture imposed—is susceptible of but a single construction, viz: that the convict is to forfeit \$10 per month for two years, or \$240 in all. It can hardly be doubted, upon the language employed, but that the court intended to impose precisely this forfeiture. If they did not so intend, they have nevertheless, by the terms which they have used to express themselves, rendered it impossible that the sentence should be construed in law otherwise than as above."

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Newport Barracks, Ky.—The General Court-martial of which Major H. G. Gibson, Third Artillery, is President, was dissolved by General Orders No. 86, Department of the South, December 29, 1871.

A General Court-martial for the trial of Captain Thomas B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster, charged with endorsing fraudulent vouchers for forage alleged to have been furnished to B. T. Davidson, is in session at Newport Barracks. The court consists of Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry; Colonel S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry; Major W. P. Carlin, Sixteenth Infantry; Major H. G. Gibson, Third Artillery; Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry; Captain Fred. Benteen, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Joshua S. Fletcher, Sixteenth Infantry; and Major H. B. Burnham, judge-advocate.

Fourth Infantry.—The following is a record of the movements and operations of the Fourth U. S. Infantry during the year ending December 31, 1871.

JANUARY 1.—The regiment was doing duty on the Western frontier, being a portion of the troops operating under command of Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte. The headquarters, non-commissioned staff, and Companies D, E, G, and K, were stationed at Fort Hiram, Wyoming. Colonel Franklin F. Flint commanding the regiment and post. Companies A, E, and H were at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming. Major Alexander Chambers commanding post. Companies C and I were at Fort Sanders, Wyoming. Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter commanding post. Captain Charles G. Bartlett commanding, was at Camp Brown, Wind River Valley, Wyoming.

The various Indians residing in Wyoming, being nominally at peace among themselves and with the "Fale Faces" (as they term all white men), there was comparatively little active or campaign duty performed during the winter, yet the regiment was kept busy performing the usual guard and garrison duties incident to our western military stations, and in furnishing escorts for the U. S. mail between Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, the nearest point on the Union Pacific Railroad, being distant from the former 95 miles, and from the latter 150 miles. Usually we received a mail each week, but now and then, when the weather was extremely cold, a much longer period would intervene between the arrivals.

Nothing out of the usual order of events or of vital importance occurred during January and February, the regiment remaining stationary during the two months.

MARCH 7.—In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the General of the Army, the regiment was relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and ordered to proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to the commanding general Military Division of the South for assignment to duty in that division.

MARCH 13.—Companies C and I, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter, left Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and proceeded by rail via Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Iowa, St. Joseph, Mo., Quincy, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., to Louisville, Ky., arriving there on the morning of the 17th, and were temporarily stationed at Taylor Barracks, in that city.

MARCH 16.—At noon the headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies D, E, G, and K, having been relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, took up the line of march, under command of Colonel F. F. Flint, for Cheyenne, Wyoming. Many of the officers and men having been on the plains for four or five years, there was much rejoicing when the command started eastward to seek a new field of operations less desolate than that which they were leaving. Yet there were those who, as they turned for a last look at the old garrison, expressed many regrets at being compelled to bid it adieu. After marching about six miles that afternoon, the command encamped for the night near "Crane's Rancho," where whiskey was plenty, and no restrictions on the sale thereof, and a number of men imbibed somewhat freely and had (to use an Army phrase) "a high old time generally." Happily, however, nothing serious followed, and on the morning of

the 17th, bright and early, the march was resumed. Arriving at Cheyenne late on the afternoon of the 20th, the command went into camp at the quartermaster's depot near that place; and on the morning of the 21st took the cars on the Union Pacific Railroad for Omaha, Neb., where it arrived on the afternoon of the 22d, and immediately crossed the Missouri river to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here Company D, Captain John Riha commanding, was detached from the command, it having been ordered to proceed by way of St. Louis, Mo., to Paducah, Ky., and take post at that place. The remainder of the command continued on, following the same route as Companies C and I, to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the morning of the 26th, and took temporary post at Taylor Barracks to await further instruction from the commanding general Military Division of the South. Company D, after leaving the command at Council Bluffs, Iowa, proceeded direct to St. Louis, Mo., arriving there on the 23d; laid over until the 25th, awaiting transportation; arrived at Paducah, Ky., on the 26th.

Companies A, E, and H, under command of Major Alexander Chambers, left Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, on the 20th, and arrived at Cheyenne on the afternoon of the 25th, having marched a distance of 150 miles, and on the morning of the 26th took the cars for Omaha, Neb., arriving there on the afternoon of the 27th, and at Louisville on the morning of the 31st. The regiment in the month time having been assigned to duty in the Department of the South, Company H, Captain William H. Biscoe commanding, was immediately assigned to duty at Taylor Barracks, Companies A and E also remaining there for the time, being under orders to proceed to their permanent stations as soon as they should be designated by the commanding general.

MARCH 24.—Company G, Captain E. M. Coates commanding, was ordered to proceed to and take post at Lancaster, Ky. Company I, Captain Samuel P. Ferris commanding, was also on the same date ordered to proceed to and take post at Lebanon, Ky. Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Potter being assigned to duty as commanding officer of the latter post.

MARCH 29.—Company F, Captain Avery B. Cuno commanding, was ordered to proceed to and take post at Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Ky.; arrived there same day.

MARCH 30.—The headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies G and K, Colonel F. F. Flint commanding, were ordered to proceed to and take post at Frankfort, Ky. No suitable buildings for the men could be obtained at a reasonable rate, and a temporary camp was established for the band and companies in South Frankfort, while the headquarters were established in the town proper, suitable buildings therefor having been obtained.

APRIL 3.—Company A, First Lieutenant Anthony W. Vogles commanding (Captain John Miller being absent sick), was ordered to proceed to and take post at Lexington, Ky. Major Alexander Chambers being assigned to duty as commanding officer of the post. Company E, Captain Charles J. Von Hermann commanding, was, on the same date as Company A, ordered to proceed to and take post at Mount Sterling, Ky. Arriving at Lexington on the afternoon of the 3d, the company encamped there for the night, and on the morning of the 4th took up the line of march for their station, marching about eighteen miles that day, and encamping for the night at Winchester, Ky. Resumed the march on the morning of the 5th, and reached Mount Sterling in the afternoon.

Companies B, C, D, F, G, H, I, and K, remained stationary during the month of April, performing the usual guard and garrison duties, and furnishing an escort now and then to assist and protect the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties.

APRIL 5.—A detachment from Company I accompanied U. S. Marshal Jackson to Tray's Fork, Ky., and destroyed an illicit distillery and arrested three men engaged in illicit distilling.

APRIL 9.—A detachment from the same company accompanied the U. S. Marshal, Jethrosum and Monticello, Ky., in search of illicit distilleries, but were unsuccessful in their search, and returned to their company the next day.

MAY 3.—A detachment from Company I accompanied U. S. Marshal Jackson to Silver Creek, Madison Co., Ky., and arrested three men supposed to have been engaged in illicit distilling.

MAY 11.—Another detachment from the same company accompanied Deputy U. S. Marshal Wyatt to Lairdsville and Monticello, Ky., and arrested one man engaged in illicit distilling and destroyed three distilleries.

As a general thing, Kentuckians are fond of "Bourbon," and some of them regard with holy horror the tax imposed on its manufacture, and exercise all their ingenuity to devise ways and means to defraud Uncle Sam out of his revenue; hence the numerous expeditions sent out to look after them.

MAY 27.—Company B, Captain Charles G. Bartlett commanding, having been relieved from duty at Camp Brown, Wyoming, by a detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry, left that place en route for Louisville, Ky., marching to Bryan, Wyoming, a distance of 153 miles, which place it reached June 3, and left same day by rail, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th, and left same day en route to Mount Vernon, Ky., which place had been previously designated as the company's station.

During the month of June three detachments from Company I were sent out with the U. S. Marshal and arrested three men engaged in making illicit Bourbon. In compliance with an act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, reducing the Army, and General Orders No. 23, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, series of 1871, the regiment was, June 28, reduced to the standard authorized by law by the discharge of sixty-eight men by order of the commanding general of the Department.

JULY 18.—In compliance with instructions from department headquarters, Lieutenant Horace Neide was placed in command of a detachment of twenty men taken from Companies G and K, and ordered to proceed to and establish a temporary post at Nicholasville, Ky., it having been reported that the country around that place was infested with marauding bands of outlaws too powerful to be controlled by the civil authorities. No other changes or movements in the regiment during the month.

AUGUST 3.—Upon the application of the county judge of Franklin County, Ky., a guard of one commissioned officer and twenty men from Companies G and K was furnished to assist the civil authorities in properly guarding the jail in Frankfort, Ky., from an apprehended assault during the night. No attack or disturbance was made during the night, and the guard returned to camp at daylight on the morning of the 4th.

AUGUST 15.—Lieutenant Neide, with his detachment, rejoined his proper station, there being nothing developed to warrant their further stay at Nicholasville. No other changes during the month.

SEPTEMBER 5.—A detachment from Company I accompanied U. S. Marshal Jackson to Russell County, Ky., to assist him in executing warrants of the U. S. Court. On the evening of the 6th, while surrounding the house of one Cassius Clay Coffee, the party was fired upon by parties in the house, and Private Emanuel Cruso instantly killed, and Sergeant Schrader wounded. The marshal immediately returned to Lebanon, Ky., and reported the facts to the commanding officer of that post, and asked for additional force. On the morning of the 7th a detachment of sixteen men, under command of Lieutenant L. M. Longshaw, returned to Russell County and arrested Mr. Coffee and another man whose name I could not learn. Mr. Coffee did not deny doing the shooting, but protested that he was mistaken in the identity of the party, thinking that they were a band of marauders, as he had at various times been warned by unknown parties to leave the country within a specified time or suffer the consequences.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Lieutenant L. M. Longshaw, commanding twenty men, was sent to Harpersburg, Russell Co., Ky., to be stationed there until further orders, for the purpose of assisting the civil officers to maintain peace if necessary.

OCTOBER 7.—Lieutenant Longshaw and his detachment, stationed at Hard Scratch, Russell Co., Ky., rejoined their proper station, there being no further apprehension of trouble in that county.

OCTOBER 9.—The post of Mount Vernon, Ky., was discontinued, and Company B ordered to proceed to and take post at Crab Orchard, Ky.

OCTOBER 12.—Companies F, H, and K were placed en route for Chicago, Ill., to assist in preserving order and quiet, and to guard the property saved from the great conflagration which destroyed that city a few days previous. Arriving at Chicago on the 13th, and remaining there until the 24th, performing very arduous duties as guard and patrols. Rejoined their proper stations on the 25th.

NOVEMBER 1.—A detachment from Company I accompanied Assistant Assessor D. H. Howard to Regan's Run, Nelson Co., Ky., and captured three barrels of illicit whiskey and destroyed four illicit distilleries.

NOVEMBER 7.—Another detachment from the same company accompanied W. H. Hudson, U. S. Internal Revenue storekeeper, to New Hope, Nelson Co., Ky., near which place they arrested two men, but the records do not show what the charges against them were.

NOVEMBER 24.—Another detachment from the same company accompanied U. S. Marshal Wyatt to Adair, Russell and Cumberland counties, Ky., and arrested eight men, but the records fail to show for what they were arrested.

DECEMBER 13.—Companies G and K left their old camp in South Frankfort and occupied the barracks, recently erected for them.

DECEMBER 19.—A detachment from Company I accompanied U. S. Marshal Wyatt to Russell Co., Ky., arrested two men, and disinterred the remains of Private Emanuel Cruso, of Company I, who was killed there on the 6th of September, and transferred them to the national cemetery near Lebanon, Ky.

DECEMBER 31.—Companies stationed as follows: Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies G and K at Frankfort, Ky.; A at Lexington, Ky.; B at Crab Orchard, Ky.; C at Lancaster, Ky.; D at Paducah, Ky.; E at Mount Sterling, Ky.; F at Elizabethtown, Ky.; I at Lebanon, Ky. Colonel F. F. Flint commanding regiment and post of Frankfort. Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter commanding post of Lebanon, Ky. Major Alexander Chambers commanding post of Lexington, Ky.

Changes and casualties in commissioned officers during the year have been comparatively few. Lieutenant Luhn having some time in December, 1870, tendered his resignation as regimental quartermaster, it was accepted by the regimental commander, to take effect January 1, 1871. The vacancy thus created has not yet been filled. Lieutenant Luhn was, January 1, 1871, detailed on general recruiting service, and is now on duty as recruiting officer at Wheeling, West Virginia.

First Lieutenant William H. Campion and Horace Neide joined the regiment December 15, 1870, by transfer from unassigned U. S. Army. Lieutenant Neide reported for duty January 13, 1871, and Lieutenant Campion May 13, 1871. Second Lieutenant Henry E. Robinson joined the regiment July 7, 1871, by appointment from the Military Academy; reported for duty October 2, 1871. Second Lieutenant S. H. Bogardus was, January 1, 1871, transferred to the list of supernumeraries, under section 12, act of Congress approved July 15, 1870; left the regiment January 18, 1871. Second Lieutenant T. E. True was, on his own application, March 28, 1871, transferred from Company G to Company F, and Second Lieutenant B. D. Price, under like circumstances, from Company F to Company G.

The regiment gained during the year:

Recruits from depot.....	216
By enlistment in the regiment.....	79
By re-enlistment.....	12
Returned from desertion.....	52

Total..... 359

Lost during the year:

Discharged, expiration of service.....	30
" by order.....	82
" for disability.....	31
" by sentence of General Court-martial.....	23
Transferred to other organizations.....	3
Died.....	11
Dropped.....	1
Deserted.....	315

Total..... 499

Net loss during the year..... 140

Strength December 31, 1871:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Present.....	30
Absent.....	5
Total.....	35

ENLISTED MEN.

Present.....	476
Absent.....	25
Total.....	503
Aggregate present and absent.....	538

MURAT.

Yorkville, S. C.—Colonel Merrill, major Seventh Cavalry commanding the post of Yorkville, S. C., has been ordered to Washington, D. C., for consultation on public affairs. Colonel Merrill has done himself great honor and the country invaluable service in ferreting out the Ku-Klux outrages and bringing their perpetrators to justice, either by having them arrested and tried before the United States courts, or ridding the country of their presence. Generally the leaders who had means to carry them away left the country. The troops and officers at the post commanded by Colonel Merrill have been actively engaged in assisting the Deputy U. S. Marshals in making arrests. They have been called upon at all times, in all kinds of weather and to make excursions into adjoining counties and into the State of North Carolina, to arrest these fugitives from justice. In every way and at all times the United States authorities have found the blacks faithful allies. Seldom in the beginning of these investigations did they come in daylight to give information, but after dark and in the most secret manner would they come to the back way and cautiously make their presence known. In the meantime their adversaries used any artifice to find out the colonel's sources of information. The colonel takes his family with him to Columbia, Pa., where the children will be sent to school. Troops K and L, Seventh Cavalry and Company C Eighteenth Infantry have been put into winter quarters. The men have comfortable and commodious quarters and the horses are well stabled. Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, Captain M. L. Ogden and Lieutenants W. B. Wheeler, have been ordered to Columbia, S. C. They have been stationed at Yorkville, S. C., since the President's proclamation regarding the prisoners in jail. They have performed their duties to the satisfaction of both the authorities and the citizens. Captain Christopher, Eighteenth Infantry is now on leave of absence till the 15th of February.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—This post is commanded by Captain V. K. Hart, Seventh Cavalry. The garrison consists of Troop C, Seventh Cavalry, and Battery C, Fourth Artillery. The artillerymen are busily engaged in building log quarters for themselves and the officers of the battery, and the cavalrymen are employed in pursuing K. K.'s escaping from South Carolina, hunting up illicit distilleries and completing the stables in course of erection.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Twenty-second Infantry.—In affirming the findings and sentence in the case of Private Henry Coban, alias Patrick Queen, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry, tried before a General Court-martial convened at Fort Randall, D. T., by virtue of S. O. No. 249, from headquarters Department of Dakota, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis, Twenty-second Infantry, is president, Major-General Hancock says:

In this case the only reason assigned for the absence of one of the members of the court is that he was "on other duty at the post."

Such a statement of the cause of a member's absence is not sufficient. It is only in cases of great urgency and importance, not admitting of the delay of communication with department headquarters, that a post or other inferior commander is justified in modifying the detail for the court made by the department commander, and in such cases the report should be sufficiently full and explicit to enable the reviewing authority to decide upon the propriety of such exceptional action.

Fort Buford, D. T.—The General Court-martial at this post, of which Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert is president, is dissolved, to take effect upon the completion of any case upon which it may be engaged. G. O. No. 103, December 19.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—In commenting upon the proceedings of the court-martial at this place, of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, is president, General Hancock says:

In the case of Private James Cassidy, Company E, Twentieth Infantry, it seems proper to remark upon one of the rulings of the court in excluding as irrelevant the question, "Do you understand the obligations of an oath?" put, on cross-examination, to a witness for the prosecution. The question should not have been ruled out on the ground of irrelevancy, for that which goes to the competency of a witness is not irrelevant to the matter at issue. It might have been objected to on the ground that the accused had waived the objection to the competency of the witness, by not making it when he was called, and before he was sworn; but, in the opinion of the commanding general, the question should have been allowed. In a case like this—of an enlisted man undefended by counsel—it is fair to presume that he is ignorant of such rules of law, and it is unnecessary to exact a strict compliance with them, when such relaxation does not affect the validity of the proceedings.

Although a witness may not be questioned as to his own particular religious opinions, he may, either before or after taking the oath, be asked whether he holds such form of oath binding on his conscience. Had the question been so worded in this case, it could not have been properly excluded upon any grounds. Propounded, as it apparently was, with the view of establishing the same point, the question should either have been allowed, or the accused instructed how to frame the question in order to make it admissible.

Fort Shaw, M. T., Col. John Gibbon commanding.—A correspondent writes from this post, December 26: "Even the frozen thermometers of Montana have not so intimidated the gallant 'sons of Mars' as to prevent their enjoying Christmas. Last night it was my good fortune to attend the ball given by the band of the Seventh U. S. Infantry. Armed with one of their elegant invitations I arrived at the reception room, where a polite and attentive committee were in attendance. We were soon ushered into the ball room, which we found finely decorated. We could not but admire the good order which prevailed, which we attribute to the untiring and energetic efforts of the managers, who circulated among the guests, placing them at ease, and casting to the winds the stiff formalities generally used on such occasions. The music and dancing programmes were arranged with taste, and well carried out. Among the invited guests we noticed Major Freeman, Captains Kirtland and Sanno, Lieutenants Benson, Jackson, Kendrick and Woodruff, with their ladies, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves, the ladies particularly admiring the cuisine. An elegant collation was served in due season, which was enjoyed by all. One poor fellow, with frozen hands, remarked, when helped to the cake, 'Not any, thank you; I haven't seen anything for a month that wasn't frosted'; and, turning to a friend, remarked, in subdued tones, 'It is so cold that our post trader sells his spiritus fermenti for medicinal purposes only by the stick.' At a late hour the guests dispersed, carrying off an entry on memory's page of one of the most pleasant and enjoyable evenings ever spent. The patients in the hospital were furnished by the ladies of the garrison with an excellent Christmas dinner. The usual round of pleasures—greased pig chase, prize target practice, fast and slow horse and mule races, for which the Seventh Foot is noted—were postponed on account of the extreme cold weather."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Eighth Cavalry.—At a meeting of the officers of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, held at Fort Union, New Mexico, on the 4th inst., on the announcement of the death of Captain Kelly, of which Colonel J. Irvin Gregg was president, and Lieutenant E. E. Wood secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in the mystery of his Divine Providence to command away from the scenes of his earthly usefulness our beloved friend and brother officer, Captain William Kelly, Eighth U. S. Cavalry. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize in the death of Captain Kelly that God hath removed to his rest one of our number whom we loved as an ever faithful friend, and one whose life we have beheld with pride as he so eminently adorned our profession with the highest typed qualifications of the brave and faithful soldier, and the genial, Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That to the widow and children of our departed brother we tender our sympathies in this their hour of deepest affliction.

Resolved, That while the officers of this regiment mourn a loved associate gone, nowhere outside of his own family will deeper grief be endured for the loss of Captain Kelly than in the hearts of the men of his troop, as they remember his years of constant application to their interests, and that in his devotion to duty with them his strength was exhausted, and his life sacrificed.

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the records of the regiment and troop to which Captain Kelly belonged, that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and that a copy of the same be sent to the afflicted family of the deceased.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters M. D. M., for an extension of sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain D. H. Brotherton January 13.

Eighth Infantry.—A General Court-martial met January 23 at Chicago, Ill. The court was composed of the following detail: Major J. D. Wilkins, Captains J. N. Andrews, F. D. Ogilby, and C. M. Bailey, First Lieutenant Samuel Craig, Second Lieutenant Wallace Mott, Eighth Infantry, and First Lieutenant Granville Lewis, Fifth Infantry. Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant T. H. Logan, Fifth Infantry.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant James W. Powell January 12.

Camp Douglas, U. T.—A correspondent writes: "Since the inauguration of the Mormon trials, the Saints have grown very hostile to Gentiles, and particularly to blue-coated ones; and as there seems to be no redress here for the friendless soldier, I think it but right that the

public should be informed as to the trials to which their military servants are subjected in Salt Lake City. The police here are all Mormons, and show a zeal worthy of a better cause in arresting soldiers on any pretext. They run no danger in so doing, for their conduct is certain to be approved of by the partisan judge at the City Hall, who will receive the fact of a soldier's incarceration as sufficient proof of his guilt, and inflict an outrageous fine on him for being so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of an unscrupulous policeman. He seldom has the money to liquidate his debt to justice, the contents of his pockets having been appropriated by his captor, who considers the prisoner's personal property his lawful booty. Being unable to pay, he is thrown into a filthy, loathsome hole called the calaboose, to work out his fine at a dollar per day, or until his comrades club together their scanty finances to raise the amount. Now I do not object to have men arrested who get drunk and create disturbance in the streets. It is in the interests of the well-behaved soldiers that I write. Many of the latter wish to visit the city, and if no protection is afforded them, they might as well be stationed in the middle of Salt Lake for all the relaxation they enjoy in the camp, where no amusement is provided except the questionable delights of the sutler's shop."

H. S. M."

Fort Scott, Kansas.—The following officers have been detailed for duty on a Court-martial to meet at Fort Scott, Kansas, January 23: Captain J. J. Upham, Sixth Cavalry; Captain A. S. Bennett, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Adam Kramer, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant C. G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Sebree Smith, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry. Judge-Advocate, Captain Edmond Butler, Fifth Infantry.

Fort Riley.—First Lieutenants W. M. Wallace and Henry M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry, have been detailed as members of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, by S. O. No. 212, series of 1871, from Department of Missouri.

Fort Hays.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, on the 22d of January. Detail for the court: Colonel W. B. Hazen, Majors R. M. Morris and A. K. Arnold, Captains H. S. Hawkins, Joseph Kerin, and Daniel Madden, Sixth Cavalry, and Captain E. P. Ewers, Fifth Infantry. Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, has reorganized this department with the following personnel:

Staff officers—Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.; Major Alexander J. Perry, Q. M., chief quartermaster; Captain John W. Barriger, C. S., chief commissary; Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, medical director; Major Jacob E. Burbank, acting chief paymaster; Captain William A. Jones, engineer officer; Captain John R. McGinnis, chief ordnance officer; Captain H. G. Litchfield, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, A. D. C.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captains Charles A. Reynolds, A. Q. M., depot quartermaster, Cheyenne, W. T.; William B. Hughes, A. Q. M., depot quartermaster and depot commissary of subsistence, Ogden, Utah; John H. Belcher, A. Q. M., depot quartermaster, Omaha, Neb.; and Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., post quartermaster, Fort Saunders, Wyoming Territory.

Medical Department.—Surgeons E. P. Vollum, post surgeon, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, and W. C. Spencer, post surgeon, Fort Saunders, Wyoming Territory; Assistant Surgeons R. M. O'Reilly, post surgeon, Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory; Frank Meacham, post surgeon, Omaha Barracks, Nebraska; C. L. Heizmann, post surgeon, Sidney Barracks, Nebraska; F. Le B. Monroe, post surgeon, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory; A. D. Wilson, post surgeon, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory; J. K. Corson, post surgeon, Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory; F. W. Elbrey, post surgeon, Fort McPherson, Nebraska; J. M. Lickson, assistant post surgeon, Omaha Barracks, Nebraska.

Pay Department.—Major Robert D. Clarke, paymaster, Omaha, Neb.

Ordnance Department.—Second Lieutenant Almon L. Varney, depot ordnance officer, Cheyenne, W. T.

Post Chaplains.—Alpha Wright, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory; Zachariah Ragan, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Territory; Thomas W. Haskins, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory.

The distribution of troops can be learned from the table we publish elsewhere, giving the station of every company in the Army.

Captain H. G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, having been assigned by the War Department to duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, to date from January 3, 1872, is announced accordingly. G. O. No. 1, D. P., January 8.

Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster U. S. Army, is placed on duty in Omaha, and is announced (S. O. No. 2, D. P., January 8) as chief paymaster of the department, to which duty he has been assigned, temporarily, by S. O. No. 7, War Department.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hd'q's, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, New York.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending January 23: A. H. Hoff, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captain Joseph Bush, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant Erio Bergland, Fifth Artillery.

Major Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate U. S. Army, was ordered January 20 to Montreal, Canada, to carry out special instructions.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant John L. Worden, Jr., in Special Orders No. 7, of January 16, 1871, headquarters post of Madison Barracks, New York, was extended seven days by S. O. No. 7, D. L., January 20.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for such portion of thirty days as he may find necessary, was granted First Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, January 20.

A General Court-martial met at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, January 23. Detail for the court: Captains H. W. Closson and W. L. Haskin, First Lieutenants J. W. Dillenback and F. C. Nichols, Second Lieutenants J. M. K. Davis, Allyn Capron, and D. M. Taylor, First Artillery. Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris, was the judge-advocate.

Fifth Artillery.—First Lieutenant John McClellan, was relieved January 16 from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, by paragraph 5, S. O. No. 9, D. S. from these headquarters, and First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts was appointed in his place. A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, January 23. Detail for the court: Captains G. A. Kensel and F. L. Guenther, Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Paul Roemer, Frank Thorp, and O. H. Howard. Second Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, was appointed judge-advocate.

Eighth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, New York Harbor, January 23. Detail for the court: Colonel J. V. Bomford, Captains J. J. Van Horn and G. M. Brayton, First Lieutenants Charles Porter and E. B. Savage, Second Lieutenants P. H. Ray and J. McE. Hyde. Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, was appointed judge-advocate.

Fort Monroe.—A Herald correspondent writing from this fort reports that cannons and gun carriages now mounted at the fort are to be taken down and their places supplied with twelve-inch rifled guns and fifteen and twenty inch smooth bore. The Engineer Department is building some platforms for fifteen inch guns, of granite, carefully cemented, the pinto stone alone weighing twelve tons. Upon General Barry's recommendation, new barracks of brick and iron are to be erected during the coming summer. They will be built after the most improved style, and will present a much better appearance than those now in use. At the Rip Raps work is at a stand still, and has been so over a year—principally for want of funds. The entire force now on duty is three men, who act as watchmen. The lower row of casemates upon the channel front is almost completed, and, in case of war with Spain, forty or fifty guns could be placed in position there in a week, which, together with the guns of Fortress Monroe, would make the passage of the Roads an extremely difficult task. There is but one 20-inch gun at Fort Monroe, and it is not mounted, while there are over a dozen 15-inch guns, all mounted. In addition to these there is a large number of rifled and smooth-bore guns, mounted, of the Rodman and Parrott class. Just outside of the moat at Fortress Monroe the water battery covers the fort on the sea-side and is mounted with 10-inch guns on the latest improved iron carriages. There are forty of these guns in position, and the class is drilled on them every day. The accuracy of the firing and the rapidity with which the guns are handled is astonishing.

A telegraphic despatch from the fort, January 30, reports that "Major Crispin and Baylor, and Lieutenant Dutton are at Fort Monroe testing a new gun-carriage invented by Major Baylor. The carriage is of heavy wrought iron, similar to those used for heavy sea coast guns. Between the chassis, and running parallel with the chassis, are two air-tight cylinders some eight or ten feet long, and about a foot in diameter. To the part of the carriage upon which the gun rests is attached two piston rods which work in the air-tight cylinder. When the gun is fired the recoil pulls the rods out of the cylinders, and so great is the resistance from this cause that the recoil is comparatively very slight. Ten or fifteen shots were fired with 100 pounds of powder, and the carriage stood the test admirably.

Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor.—Lieutenant Warren C. Read, post adjutant, writes us as follows: "I am directed by the commanding officer to inform you that an old soldier has departed this life on the island, and I respectfully ask that the following particulars may be inserted in your valuable journal: It is with much regret that the soldiers of Governor's Island have to mourn the loss of their old comrade and friend, Sergeant Charles Henke, Company B, Music Boys, who departed this life on the 14th day of January, 1872. He served faithfully in the Regular Army of the United States for over forty-nine years, and was supposed at the time of his death to have been the oldest soldier in the service. His widow, Mrs. Henke, faithfully attended to her husband during his illness, and her friends bear testimony to her untiring services in his behalf. We all hope that he may rest in peace."

Governor's Island, New York Harbor.—The "Harmony Club," composed of enlisted men at this post, on the evening of January 24 held its first invitation ball. The pleasant reunion was attended by the commissioned officers generally at the post and was happy in its conception and management under Messrs. John O'Brien, Joseph T. Roberts, and Frank H. Evans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry in Special Orders No. 4, January 11, 1872, headquarters Fort Porter, New York, has been extended ten days.

First Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Michigan, January 25. Detail for the court: Captains I. D. DeRussy, and Fergus Walker; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Forwood, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. Benson Brown, and Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth. Second Lieutenant Frank H. Edmunds, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

In order to secure a more perfect administrative control over the funds of the Quartermaster's Department, it is directed by G. O. No. 13, M. D. P., that the departments composing this Military Division be divided into disbursing districts by department commanders, who will designate a bonded officer of the Quartermaster's Department to make all payments arising therein, except of current expenses at posts remote from those at which bonded officers are stationed.

Major Herbert P. Curtis, judge-advocate U. S. Army, having reported in accordance with Special Orders No. 205, current series, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is announced as judge-advocate of the department.

The following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending January 9, 1872: Captain Anson Mills, Third Cavalry; Captain John V. Furey, assistant quartermaster; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cochrane, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. L. Flint, U. S. Army.

Captain James G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster, has rejoined his proper station, Yuma Depot, Arizona. First Lieutenant Valentine M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, will continue on duty as acting assistant quartermaster at Yuma Depot, Arizona. He will join his company, now under orders for the Department of the Columbia, when it leaves Fort Yuma. S. O. No. 5, M. D. P.

Major Robert Morrow, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered January 4 to proceed by the next trip of the steamer *Neuborn*, via the Gulf of California and pay the troops at Fort Yuma, California, and in Southern Arizona, to the 31st of December, 1871; in Northern Arizona and Drum Barracks, California, to the 29th of February, 1872. (S. O. No. 4, M. D. P.) Upon the completion of these duties, he will return to his station in this city.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Under the provisions of G. O. No. 13, headquarters M. D. of the P., of December 21, 1871, the Department of California will constitute a single disbursing district, and Major C. G. Sawtelle, quartermaster U. S. Army, is designated as the disbursing officer. G. O. No. 1, D. C.

Third Cavalry.—The companies of Third Cavalry, en route from Arizona to the Department of the Platte will, on arrival at San Francisco, proceed to Benicia Barracks, and remain there till the obstructions to trains on the Overland Railway are removed. S. O. No. 2, January 2, M. D. P.

The companies of the Third Cavalry at Benicia Barracks on the 8th, were ordered to their proper stations.

Fifth Cavalry.—All the enlisted men of the Fifth Cavalry at Benicia Barracks, and all enlisted there belonging to companies of the First Cavalry serving in Arizona not detailed as part of the authorized garrison of the post, were sent, January 10, under command of Captain Robert P. Wilson, Fifth Cavalry, to Fort Yuma, California. Captain Wilson, after arriving at Fort Yuma, will proceed under such instructions as he finds there, or may expect, from the commanding officer, Department of Arizona. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. H. Davis, U. S. Army, will report to Captain Wilson, to accompany his command to Fort Yuma. On arriving he will report to the officer there in command of the Third Cavalry for duty with the detachment of that regiment under orders for this city. (S. O. No. 5, M. D. P.) After complying with these instructions, Acting Assistant Surgeon Davis will repair to his station, Benicia Barracks.

Drum Barracks.—A board of officers was appointed to meet at Drum Barracks, California, January 15, for the inspection and purchase of cavalry horses for the Department of Arizona. Detail for the board: Colonel Alvan C. Gillem and Major John Green, First Cavalry, and First Lieutenant John McGillivray, Second Artillery. The junior member will record the proceedings of the board, and will act as assistant quartermaster in paying and providing for the horses selected. S. O. No. 2, M. D. P.

Benicia Arsenal.—A General Court-martial was convened at Benicia Arsenal, California, January 8, for the trial of Second-class Private William Sidney, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, First Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Washington L. Elliott, First Cavalry; Major Julian McAllister, Ordnance Department; Major John C. Tidball, Second Artillery; Captain James Curtis, Third Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon George S. Rose, Medical Department. Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., First Cavalry, judge-advocate. S. O. No. 4, M. D. P.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Captain John V. Furey, was assigned January 8 to duty in the Department of Arizona, relieving Captain Charles W. Foster.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

Barrett, J. R., Colonel.	Rumsey, M., Captain.
Blizzard, Captain.	Sylvester, A. L., Captain.
Frost, John, Captain.	Tappan, S. F., Colonel.
Power, R. A., Captain.	Waddell, Lloyd, Colonel.
	Walrath, E. L., Colonel.

JANUARY 19.

Denckla, W. F., Colonel.	Kissam, Geo. F., Captain.
Dunbar, Richard, Colonel.	Lumpkin, G. H., Colonel.
Fielding, W., Colonel.	Newport, R. M., Colonel.
Gurney, Colonel.	Sweeney, Edw., Captain.

JANUARY 23.

Smith, Henry E., Major.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Worcester, 2d rate, 16 guns, arrived at Hampton Roads, January 24.

The school-ship *Marion*, discharged and paid off her crew at the Portsmouth Navy-yard on the 21st of January.

THE Congress, 2d rate, 16 guns, has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard from the West Indies to be inspected and overhauled.

The Mare Island Navy-yard was visited January 19, by the members of the Japanese embassy who recently landed at San Francisco.

The *Yantic* is being hurried to completion at Norfolk, about 500 workmen being employed upon her. But little is left of the old vessel besides her hull, and she has been rebuilt on the model of the *Seco*.

The monitor *Terror* has been joined by the officers recently ordered to her, as we are informed by a despatch from Havana, dated January 19, but the relief ship, on which her present officers are to return had not arrived at that date.

ADVICES received at the Navy Department confirm the announcement of the concentration at Havana of a fleet of Spanish war vessels, and from the number it is evident the Spaniards intend to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

DESPATCHES received at Washington, from Rear Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, report that the *Lancaster* arrived at Montevideo December 5. The *Ticonderoga* sailed from Montevideo for Pernambuco December 11. She would go thence to Maceio and Bahia, and expects to reach Rio Janeiro about the 15th of February.

The *Guerrero* on her arrival at Norfolk will transfer the remains of General Anderson to General W. F. Barry, U. S. Army, commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, who has received orders to take charge of them. Having been much damaged by a disaster in the Mediterranean, she will be laid up at the yard for such repairs as a board of survey may decide upon.

The U. S. monitor *Mahopac*, from Washington for the Norfolk Navy-yard, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. A series of immense oaken cradles have been erected in the pit of the dry-dock at Norfolk on which to rest the monitors. Besides the *Mahopac* and *Montauk* from Washington, two others from League Island are expected at Norfolk at early day to be repaired and fitted out.

The U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* sailed from St. Thomas on the 22d of December, and ran for Santa Cruz, for the purpose of making soundings. Thence she sailed for Rio Janeiro, stopping at Barbadoes for a few days, where dredging operations were carried on with remarkably good results. She left Barbadoes on the 30th of December for Rio. All well.

UPON representations of parties in Christtown that the Navy Yard employes were politically controlled in local matters, Secretary Robeson, in a circular, desires it to be understood "that every man employed by the Government must in all cases be permitted to form his own opinions and to act as his own interest and judgment shall direct, and that any assumption or exercise of power in violation of the spirit of this circular by any person in authority under the departments will be punished."

The Russian fleet, composed of three vessels, lying in New York harbor since the middle of November last, left on the afternoon of Jan. 22. Since their arrival these vessels have received a thorough overhauling in hull, engines and boilers. The orders that caused the fleet to depart so abruptly were not received at the Russian Consulate until Saturday last. The fleet will steam to Pensacola, where it is expected that the Duke Alexis and his suite, among them Vice Admiral Possiet, will join them, when they will depart for Havana. About this and other ports in the West Indies the winter will be passed.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to Congress, as required by the joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Navy, the conclusions of the board of officers, of which Vice-Admiral Rowan is president, authorized by the Secretary to examine into the cases of such officers as may deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions, in conformity with the act of Congress of 1866. The board recommends as its conclusions: That Commodore Joseph F. Green be restored to his original position on the Navy list next below Rear-Admiral Boggs; that Commodore John De Camp be promoted to his original relative position as rear-admiral on the retired list; that Captain Charles W. Pickering be promoted to the grade of commodore on the retired list, with the retired pay of his advanced rank; that Captain Egbert Thompson be advanced in rank next below Captain Thomas G. Corbin; that Commander Samuel R. Franklin be promoted and take rank next after Commander James S. Thornton; that Commander Edw. Y. McCauley be restored to his original rank next after Commander W. D. Whiting; that Commanders John H. Russell, A. W. Johnson, P. C. Johnson, John Watters, A. E. K. Benham, Austin Pendergrast and W. P. McCann be restored to their original places on the Navy list; that Lieutenant Commander James H. Sands be advanced ten numbers in his grade for gallant services; that Lieutenant Commander Charles D. Sigbee be advanced ten numbers in his grade for gallant services. In regard to other officers whose claims were presented and examined into by the board, no change in their position is recommended.

The *Wabash* arrived at Villa Franca, December 30, and Rear-Admiral Boggs was relieved by Rear-Admiral Alden just at the close of the year. Rear-

Admiral Boggs goes upon the retired list January 28, and Rear-Admiral Alden on the 31st of March, which will necessitate another change in the command of the European squadron. The Washington *Capitol* reports that pleasant news comes from across seas from our Navy at Nice, which is thronged with Americans, and where are anchored six ships, including the *Wabash*. The midships are said to do more dancing there than the Naval Academy ever dreamed of, having four hops or balls each week, besides extra dances which, like Rip's drunks, "don't count." Mrs. Blair and her delightful daughters are there, and are great favorites. On Wednesday, 27th of December, the officers on the flag-ship gave a *matinée dansante*, which was the event of the season. Everything was *sans regard* (as a friend writes) as to expense, and the decorations, mottoes, and music such as only "maids" could provide. "They say" that every "single" bachelor, from commander to cook, is engaged to somebody in Nice—either "Belle Elise" or a plain "Janet."

At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, Friday night, January 17, two unsuccessful attempts was made to set fire to the U. S. Hospital. The flames were fortunately discovered before doing much damage. The fire was set in two places in the attic among old boxes and rubbish and on the lower floor in a closet by using a husk mattress. There were several inmates in the hospital confined to their beds at the time. A court of inquiry has been investigating the affair.

Of the Gosport (Norfolk) Navy-yard a correspondent of the *Herald* says: "It is familiarly known as Norfolk Navy-yard, although it is on the other side of the river a mile distant; it has been steadily increasing in strength and capacity since the war, and may now be ranked among the largest naval establishments of the country. Within the last year or two some of the most powerful machinery manufactured in this or any other country has been brought here and put up, ready to be used when necessary on the most colossal works. The spacious shops are all in perfect trim, and every facility known to the science of mechanics is at hand to accelerate the construction or repair of vessels. It would be safe to assert that in the event of war ten thousand men could be employed here and used to advantage. In point of territory the yard is the largest in the world, except Greenwich, England, and by the recommendations to Congress, reported by a board of inspection sent here by the Navy Department a short time since, the limits of the yard are to be considerably amplified and its capacity increased by the construction of rolling mills and additional dry docks. Opposite Gosport Navy Yard is St. Helena, the ordnance depot, and about a mile distant on the north side of Elizabeth River is Fort Norfolk, where are located the spacious powder magazines of the station. Fort Norfolk is a beautiful place and well cared for by the Government."

The following vessels are now lying at the yard: The *New Hampshire*, a ponderous, old-fashioned ship of the line, is very serviceable as the receiving ship of the station. The frigate *St. Lawrence* is used exclusively as the marine barracks, on board of which there are some seventy-five men quartered. The *Scutarra*, fourth class (screw), laid up in ordinary. The sloop-of-war *Savannah*, last in service as schoolship, laid up in ordinary. The sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, lately schoolship, laid up in ordinary. The *Saratoga*, lately apprentice ship, laid up in ordinary. The fourth rate steamer *Galena*, of Fort Darling fame, is at present anchored in the stream. The department has ordered the rebuilding of this vessel, but out of six cargoes of live oak, shipped from Mosquito Inlet, Fla., to be used in reconstructing her, only two have ever reached this yard. The skeleton of the *Quineburg* is on the ways, but a fragment of her timber was taken to Philadelphia several months since, and I learn she is now being rebuilt there. There are several large tugs laid up here, which, from their neat and tidy appearance, seem to be well preserved.

The following is a complete list of the officers on duty here:

Commandant—Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis.
Executive Officer—Captain George H. Cooper.
Inspector of Ordnance—Captain J. E. Jonett.
Navigation Officer—Commander Francis H. Baker.
Equipment Officer—Lieutenant Commander Byron Wilson.
Assistant Equipment Officer—Lieutenant Commander G. K. Haswell.
Officer of Tugs—Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt, aid to executive.
Chief Engineer—H. H. Stewart; Francis C. Dade, inspector of machinery aloft.
Second Assistant Engineers—A. C. Engard, William L. Bailie and J. Q. A. Ford.
Surgeon—N. L. Bates.
Assistant Surgeon—William B. Davis.
Naval Constructor, J. W. Esby.
Assistant Constructor—G. R. Boush.
Civil Engineer—William M. Spear.
Paymaster—George L. Davis.
Assistant Paymaster—George F. Baughman.
Inspectors of Provisions and Clothing—Paymaster William N. Watmough.
Mates—John McManus, John Odenhall and G. H. Cooper.
Apothecary—H. H. Dinning.
Commander of Marines—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood.
First Lieutenants—N. L. Nokes and John C. Morgan.
Second Lieutenants—S. W. Quackenbush and Frank Scott.
The following are the officers of the receiving ship:
Captain—Elias K. Owen.
Executive Officer—Lieutenant Commander C. H. Davis.
Lieutenant—J. E. Naell.
Master—B. S. Richards.
Surgeon—T. C. Walton.
Paymaster—L. G. Billings.
Mates—W. N. Smith, J. Potter and George Sands.

THE Supreme Court has decided the case of the U. S. steamer *Monadnock* et al. v. The United States.—An appeal from the District Court of Massachusetts.—This was a distribution on a prize, and the decree below was that the captured ship, the *Syren*, fell to the United States on the capture of Charleston, where she was lying in port, but that the steamer *Gladius*, having rendered valuable salvage services in saving the *Syren* from destruction by fire set to her by the enemy when she was abandoned, was entitled to one-third of the proceeds of the prize as salvage. No public vessel of the United States was adjudged to be entitled to any share in the distribution. The officers and crew of the *Monadnock* and others brought the case here, where the decree be-

low is affirmed, the court holding that in the absence of any statutory provision for cases of the joint capture by the Army and Navy, the captures in such cases inure exclusively to the United States. This is the ruling in England, it is said, where such captures are held not to be within the prize acts, and where they are provided for by statutes passed especially for the purpose. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

St. Marys, fifth rate, sailing vessel (16), Commander Thomas C. Harris.—The morning *Herald*, Sidney, New South Wales, November 4, 1871, reports the arrival at that port of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* November 16. The *Herald* says: "The *St. Marys* sailed from San Francisco, October 18, 1870, since which time she has visited the following ports, viz.: Honolulu, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, and Caldera, Arica and Callao, Neuka-Hiva, Tahiti, Apia, and Levuka. She also made a visit to the Phoenix Islands, to locate some islands whose positions were doubtful. While lying off Levuka a detachment of sailors and marines was sent to the island of Taviuni, to enforce some demands which Dr. Brower, U. S. consul to Fiji, who accompanied the expedition, had to make on behalf of United States citizens residing in that district. The *St. Marys*, having the mails aboard, sailed from Levuka, October 20, having been wind bound during the three days previous. Dr. J. M. Brower, who has been for twelve years the U. S. consul in the Fijis, came as passenger on the ship. The *St. Marys* is an old-fashioned sailing sloop, carrying a battery of fourteen 8-inch Dahlgren guns, and two sixty-pounder Parrot rifles. During the cruise nothing of particular interest has happened; the officers have received a great deal of attention in the different ports, and it has been in all particulars a pleasant cruise. She will probably lie in this port about five weeks, proceeding hence to Auckland, and then back to the South American coast. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, T. C. Harris, commanding; Lieutenant-commander, S. L. Wilson, executive officer; Lieutenant, G. B. Livingstone, navigator; Lieutenants, D. W. Davis and W. J. Moore; Masters, E. D. F. Heald and C. F. Norton; Ensign, J. B. Hobson, assistant navigator; Lieutenant, J. C. Shailer, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding marines; Paymaster, H. T. Stancliff; Surgeon, G. S. Beardsley; Assistant Surgeon, A. M. Owen; boat-swain, M. Hickey; Gunner, W. C. Seymour; Sailmaker, G. T. Douglass; Carpenter, H. R. Philbrick; Mates, T. W. Benham, L. Beyersdorff, C. C. Hasselbacker, R. T. Lawless; Captain's Clerk, B. O'Brien; Paymaster's Clerk, T. S. Aylwin." The *Fiji Gazette*, Levuka, Ovalau, of October 14, 1871, gives us further particulars of the expedition to Cakodrovo referred to above:

"The departure of the *Jennie Duncan* on the 5th of September, having on board the Hon. the Finance Minister, the Hon. the Minister of Native Affairs, the American Consul, and an armed party from the U. S. sloop of war *St. Marys*, gave rise to many surmises as to its object and purpose. By the kindness of Dr. Brower, we are enabled to state that the object of the expedition was to obtain from Tui Cakau redress for certain wrongs done American citizens. The mild argument of a twelve pound howitzer, twenty-one blue jackets, and eight marines, all fully armed, being deduced as reasons for his compliance with the demands made upon him. This party, we may mention, was under the command of Lieutenant Moore, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Shailer, U. S. Marine Corps. Dr. A. M. Owen being in attendance. The expedition arrived at Vuna at daylight next morning, and shortly afterwards Mr. Hoyt came on board, and informed Dr. Brower that Tui Cakau having no doubt been apprised of the compliments that were intended for him, was absent from his headquarters and away at Wai Sa Sa, and that most of the chiefs were at Wairiki, for which point the expedition then started.

"The wrongs to be redressed were on the complaint of Messrs. Winter, Peckham, Shroder, Shute, and Hathaway. It appears that Tui Cakau was disputing all the white men's title to their land, and the statement of Mr. Ross that the chief had said he would see all the white men's heads rotting on Taviuni, and have their lands taken from them was confirmed. At 4 P. M. on the 6th, the consul sent a message to Tui Cakau at Wai Sa Sa that he wished to see him at Wairiki, and on the 7th that gentleman visited the shore, and saw Ellinore, and Kuila the second chief. A second message was sent to the chief for his attendance. On the 8th Dr. Brower received a note through Mr. Hoyt, written by Mr. Thurston, stating that Tui Cakau would see him at Wairiki on that day. He did not come, so the consul visited his house in the evening, and saw Koli Lau (Tui Cakau's half brother) and forwarded through him a final message that he would expect to see him, Kuila, and local chiefs the next day (9th) at noon. And that should the interview not take place severe measures would be resorted to. Every preparation was then made for action. The women and children were requested to leave the town. The consul, moreover, intimated that he had no desire to depart from a peaceful and courteous solution of the difficulty, but that he would not submit to treated with indifference and contempt without retaliating. Koli Lau then said he hoped his nephew, Tui Cakau, would come. Ratu Timoci—who was also of the party, but had gone on to Loma Loma—returned, and stated that it was believed Tui Cakau would not come.

No appearance of the chief at the appointed time. Dr. Brower, with the ministers, Lieutenant Moore, Dr. Owen, and Ratu Timoci, visited the shore and met a deputation appointed at a public meeting, consisting of Messrs. Fennessy, Ross, McKisack, and others. They stated the settlers had determined to hold a meeting at Wairiki at sundown, to see what could be done for their own protection in case severe measures be resorted to against Tui Cakau for his contempt. Mr. Fennessy said the meeting regretted the indecorous conduct of Tui Cakau, and hoped the dignity of the United States would be upheld. At 7 P. M. Messrs. Thurston and Peckham visited Dr. Brower, and informed him that Tui Cakau was at Loma Loma, and he would see him there. On the 9th, Messrs. Hennings and Sagar informed the consul that they had seen Tui Cakau, who

was yet undecided about joining the Government, and at 11 A. M. the chief was in attendance, and asked the consul for his advice. Dr. Brower recommended him to join the government for his own good, that of his heirs and successors, and of the country. He replied evasively, and Dr. Brower thought he was acting under imder impressions that had lately been made by white men who were advising him. Dr. Brower then entered on the claims of the United States Government. All of which were carefully reviewed, and the whole were satisfactorily arranged. The expedition returned on Thursday evening.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 12.—Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Thatcher, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
Chaplain John B. Van Meter, to the Naval Academy.
Second Assistant Engineer Robert W. Galt, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.
Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Platt, to the Canandaigua.
JANUARY 13.—Master John W. Hagenman, to the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache.
JANUARY 16.—Midshipman J. L. Hunsicker, to the Canandaigua.
Paymaster George R. Watkins, to the receiving ship New Hampshire at Norfolk, Va.
JANUARY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Frank Wilder, to navigation duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.
Lieutenant-Commanders Charles L. Huntington, E. M. Shepard, C. M. Schoonmaker, and George E. Wingate, Lieutenants John J. Brice and A. J. Iverson, to torpedo duty.
First Assistant Engineer John F. Kelly, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.
JANUARY 19.—Master Wm. M. Paul, to the Nantasket per steamer of 27th inst.
First Assistant Engineers G. M. L. Macarty and B. C. Gowing, to the Mahopac.
JANUARY 20.—Lieutenant-Commander Alfred T. Mahon, to the receiving ship New York.
Midshipman Charles P. Perkins, to torpedo duty.
Chief Engineer Sidney Albert, to the Canandaigua.
Second Assistant Engineer John J. Ryan, to the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco.
JANUARY 22.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. White, to the Naval Academy.
Master George S. Davol, to the Nantasket.
First Assistant Engineer E. J. Whitaker, to the Navy-yard, Boston.
Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, preparatory orders to command the Asiatic Fleet.
JANUARY 23.—Captain Foxhall A. Parker, to the Worcester as chief of staff of the North Atlantic Fleet.
Midshipman H. M. M. Richards, to torpedo duty.
Gunner T. Bascom Watkins, to the Worcester.

DETACHMENTS.

JANUARY 13.—Lieutenants H. N. Mapey and E. Longnecker, and Master E. S. Prime, from the Marion, and placed on waiting orders.
Master C. H. Arnold, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Wasp by steamer of the 23d inst.
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Skelding, from the Marion, and ordered to settle accounts.
JANUARY 15.—Master Wells L. Field, from the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache, and placed on waiting orders.
JANUARY 16.—Paymaster L. G. Billings, from the receiving ship New Hampshire and ordered to settle accounts.
JANUARY 17.—Lieutenant E. L. Amory, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to torpedo duty.
JANUARY 18.—Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Mahan, from special duty connected with the Hydrographic office, and placed on waiting orders.
JANUARY 19.—Lieutenant George W. De Long and Master E. W. Bridge, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Nantasket per steamer of 27th inst.
Lieutenants George A. Baldy and C. W. Broed, and Master Chas. A. Stone, from the Nantasket, and ordered home.
First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Canonicus.
JANUARY 20.—Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Mullan, from the receiving ship New York, and placed on waiting orders.
Master Wm. H. Boeler, from the Naval Station, League Island, and ordered to the Frolic.
Chief Engineer George S. Bright, and Second Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook, from the Canandaigua, and placed on waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer Cyrus D. Foss, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Canandaigua.
JANUARY 22.—Commodore David McDougal, from the command of the South Pacific Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending January 13, 1872:

Wm. Sennott, beneficiary January 1, 1872, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Wm. Leonard, seaman, December 30, 1871, Naval Hospital, New York.
Thomas Kelley, quartermaster, January 2, 1872, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
Charles Peterson, seaman, January 2, 1872, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
Frank Dow, apothecary, January 3, 1872, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
Conrad Nulte, marine, December 26, 1871, U. S. steamer Wyandank, at Annapolis.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20.

Enos M. Lewis, first assistant engineer, January 12, at Philadelphia.
James Lindors, ordinary seaman, January 8, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.
Louis Brackhall, seaman, December 7, 1871, U. S. steamer Onward, Callao Bay, Peru.
Jesse Sands, seaman (extra) January 6, Naval Hospital, New York.
James J. Clark, ordinary seaman, January 9, Naval Hospital, New York.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DECEMBER 19, 1871.—Second Lieutenant John C. Morgan.—Promoted first lieutenant, to rank from July 2, 1871, vice Saltmarsh, resigned.
DECEMBER 28, 1871.—Wm. F. Zeila.—Appointed and commissioned a second lieutenant to rank from December 19, 1871, vice Morgan promoted.
JANUARY 3, 1872.—Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones.—Granted leave of absence for 30 days from 17th inst.
JANUARY 9, 1872.—First Lieutenant James H. T. Young.—Granted leave of absence for one month from 16th inst.
JANUARY 10, 1872.—Second Lieutenant Edw. T. Bradford.—Detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty on board the U. S. receiving ship Vermont.
JANUARY 12, 1872.—Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Allen.—Detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the U. S. steamer Canandaigua to command the Marine Guard.

THE Senate Committee on Public Lands January 19 agreed to report favorably bills allowing every ex-soldier to pre-empt 160 acres of land within the limits of railroad grants.

READING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The attention of Post Treasurers, Wardroom Messes, and individual readers is called to the following terms of clubbing offered by the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These arrangements for clubbing are made for the purpose of reducing the cost of periodicals to Army and Navy readers, and this season of the year is the proper time for subscribing to weekly and monthly publications.

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FOR TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS,

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Congress has devoted considerable attention the past week to the question of pensions and bounty. One bill reported back with amendments from the House committee on invalid pensions, provides that all pensions on account of the late war shall date from the discharge or death of the persons on whose account they are granted, provided the application for a pension is filed before January 1, 1874. This act is not to apply to pensions granted under special laws. Another bill proposes to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounty to December 1, 1872. A third bill revives the additional bounty claims which expired by limitation April 13, 1871, and extends them until January 30, 1873.

THE Secretary of War has sent to the House a communication recommending an appropriation of \$42,000 to prepare the site for and erect the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, which is now being made in pursuance of the act of July 15, 1870.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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ARMY REORGANIZATION.

AS will be seen by our correspondence the subject of Army organization, to which we have given so much space for some time, has excited no slight attention, in Army circles. To excite that attention, and to enlist the best minds in the army in a discussion from which might be finally evoked some plan for reorganization which would be accepted by the Army and the country, have been our chief objects in all that we have written upon the subject of Army organization, either directly or by way of comment, upon the Williams bill. With that aim we have gone through the material sections of that bill, and in a candid spirit sought to exhibit their merits or demerits. We have endeavored to point out what salutary changes from the present system were provided for, and in what respect the provisions of certain sections are seriously inconsistent and unsatisfactory. And, upon the whole, we believe we have shown that the bill is too crudely drawn and is too improvident in important particulars to promise that thorough harmonious and comprehensive reform of the organization of the Army which is sought as an absolute necessity, in order to lift our military establishment up to the level of other modern armies, not in point of numbers, but in the matter of military science and adequacy for its ends and uses.

As heartily as our able correspondent, "Artillerist," we have approved so much of that bill as would secure the consolidation of the ordnance with the artillery and the reorganization of the consolidated corps upon a basis not materially different from that of the Williams bill. But with merely such a consolidation no material gain to the service would be assured. Hence, we have urged that there should be a general or chief of artillery, and also a special school for the officers of the artillery and engineer arms of the service, formed as closely as possible upon the Prussian model. The foundation for such an institution we have already in the excellent school of practice at Fort Monroe. What that school has already accomplished through the zeal, intelligence and energy of General BARRY, and of the officers of his staff, affords strong evidence assuredly of what would soon result were the establishment properly endowed and enlarged. Nor is a large endowment essential. The Army can supply almost the entire staff of instructors, so that in that connection the expense would be small.

In the English service, something like the school we propose—that is, the "advanced class of artillery officers"—was founded at Woolwich in 1863. But we would greatly prefer to accept something nearer to the high mark of the Prussian school, for all military observers of the marvellous working of the Prussian military system attribute it to the high professional training given, not at Cadet schools, but to officers who had been picked and specially educated in the higher walks of the profession of arms, after having served at least three years with their regiments. We are not surprised to see, therefore, that our valued correspondent, "Artillerist," agrees with us in the fact that the Williams bill "does not suit officers bent on artillery reform," and that they rightly insist "upon the recognition

of their corps as a scientific body of equal importance with the engineers," and that the duties of our ordnance officers properly appertain to officers of the artillery. We fully agree with "Artillerist" that regimental organization should be discontinued for the artillery for the reasons he has advanced, as well as for others that could be added.

That which "Artillerist" says of the relations of the artillery to the engineer corps, and of so much of the Williams bill as transfers the supply of heavy ordnance to the latter corps, supports our position that, as in the Prussian service, the officers of the artillery and engineers should be educated together and alike, so closely are their services allied both in the attack and defence of fortified places. Indeed this is virtually recognized by the very section of the Williams bill which transfers to the Engineer Corps all that relates to the supply of heavy ordnance and the ammunition therefor—a measure which, with some modification, we must regard as expedient. Brought into this relation with each other, the differences of opinions and views indicated by "Artillerist" would speedily disappear, and they would cordially co-operate. But for this end, we repeat, a common school is essential, one of a high standard of theoretical and practical instruction such as is now exacted in European service; and, we shall add, that without such a school the fusion of the ordnance and artillery into one corps would prove a merely profitless change of system.

We are greatly pleased to have the able support of "Artillerist" in enforcing, with reasons and illustrations, the necessity for this elevation of our artillery arm; but we must take occasion to say to him, and all who, like him, earnestly covet reform, and to those who, like our other correspondent, "E pluribus Unum," abhor any change from the status quo, that our objections to the Williams bill, as we have said once before, are not to its radical use of the surgeon's knife and cautery, but because its surgery is rough and partial, and that parts are left untouched quite as diseased as any it lops away. We write neither hostilely to nor in the interest of any corps or department of the Army, and especially with no purpose of "pecking" at the staff, but with the one aim of the good of the whole service by seeking to place the whole profession of arms upon the same footing that it occupies abroad at this moment before the whole world. And we shall not stop to argue with correspondents who so mistake our position as to suppose that a journal whose interests are bound up with those of the Army as a whole, and only as a whole, can be influenced one way or the other by the narrow spirit of class prejudice. We shall follow sound reasoning to its just conclusion, whatever the result.

We have commended so much of the Williams bill as favors the removal from our military establishment of the system of permanent staff service, and substitutes therefor a system of staff employment by detail. But we have found fault with the bill, because it falls very short of the mark in this respect, and fails to be logical and consistent in this particular. It were assuredly hard to conceive any sound reason for abolishing the office of Adjutant-General of the Army as an officer of the permanent staff, and yet retain upon that footing an Inspector-General and a Quartermaster-General. And we must confess to some curiosity as to the ground upon which one would justify the abrogation of the Adjutant-General's Department as a permanent staff body and yet preserve the Inspector's and Quartermaster's Department. Like the Williams bill and "Artillerist" and unlike "E pluribus unum," we would consolidate the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Departments into one department under one head—an opinion long formed, and which we have seen practically tried to some extent. But then we would go further and fill the consolidated department in time with officers employed upon the system of detail. But in wishing to see legislation, as we do, even more radical than that aimed at in that bill with regard to our staff system, at the same time we believe it essential to the success of the change proposed, to couple with that change a system of professional education as high and comprehensive as that of Prussia. And here we may note the fact as another illustration of the commanding value of military education in the eyes of Prussian military men and statesmen, that they have already founded

at Metz, recently acquired from France, and the seat of a French military school, a military school for their own service upon a grand scale, notwithstanding the previous extent of their military educational system.

That system is well understood by Prussian soldiers and statesmen as the very life of their military establishment—the very spirit which gives that rare intelligence to the vast mechanism of the Prussian army, so that it is handled with all the ease of the most ordinary transaction of daily life, even under all the pressure of a great campaign fraught with sudden and unforeseen events. Under these circumstances, the Prussians continue to enlarge the scope of their educational system; continue to add means for increasing the number of enlightened officers so as to make their army even more perfect than it is at present. Literally in this connection, their motto is *Excelsior*.

On the other hand our system starting with an admirable foundation—the West Point Military Academy, has built up a disconnected, inconvenient, incongruous superstructure entirely out of character with that foundation, or the principles which led to such a foundation. We, a progressive people pre-eminently, in all that relates to individual life and business affairs, have and hold on to a military establishment which has remained unaffected by the spirit of military change and progress, which has stirred the depths of the very military systems from which thirty or forty years ago we copied or adapted, part here part there, the very organization to which we now adhere so pertinaciously.

The system which we urge would not be costly, as might be readily demonstrated. It is moreover no untried experiment, but stood demonstrated beyond peradventure at the close of the Prusso-Austrian campaign of seven days, even had there been no French-Prussian war of 1870. In fact if the war for the Union lasted four years, it was because of our wide departure in matters of organization (staff and line) from sound principles—from a system which would have made of nearly all the officers of our Army, men fitted in such a great exigency to have infused organization and order into the whole resources of the country in a comparatively short space of time, to have furnished also the whole with a staff of thoroughly trained officers in every department of staff business, nearly like that which moved the Prussian armies, and finally the officers capable of commanding such great masses of men. The result would have been that three years of war would not have been necessary as a school, and the war, unquestionably, would have been of very short duration even although, at the outset, the regular Army had been numerically as small as it was on the first day of January, 1861.

ARMY PRISONS.

In accordance with the recommendations of General BELKNAP, the Secretary of War, a bill has been this week introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Military Committee, appropriating \$25,000 toward establishing military prisons on the general plan which has been tried so successfully in the British army. The action of the Secretary is based upon a report rendered by the board of officers who last summer visited Canada under instructions from General McDOWELL, and made a thorough examination into the British system and recommended its adoption into our service. The expediency of this recommendation cannot be questioned, and Secretary BELKNAP is entitled to great credit for his prompt action in the matter. The general organization of the American and British services are now so nearly identical, that an improvement in one, founded on practical experience, can scarcely fail to be an improvement in the other.

The British army twenty years ago was subject to the "guard-house" prison system, which we still cling to in our Army. Two or three years later, Parliament passed an enabling act, and the Secretary at War promulgated "Prison Regulations" and designated and set apart military prisons at convenient army barracks and posts, and the system went into operation, meeting with a success beyond the most sanguine expectations. Operating solely upon soldiers who are offenders against military discipline, but not felons, the whole aim of the system is to rigorously enforce the sentence, but at the same time to establish

habits of subordination, discipline, cleanliness, and soldierly bearing, and to put it in the power of the soldier, by good behavior, to obtain mitigation in the enforcement of the sentence and remittance of a portion of the period. The soldier, from the moment he commences his sentence, is compelled to silence, except for necessary requests; his uniform is a military one, but not the national color; his time is completely occupied by the "Prison Regulations," from reveille to tattoo, and in his hard labor every prisoner necessarily gets his full share.

Since this system has been adopted, punishment has become less frequent, sentences to confinement very much shorter, and the average number of soldiers tried a second time for drunkenness on duty, desertion, and other military prison offences, so small as to be practically the strongest commendation of the efficiency of the system. Indeed, soldiers are usually returned to their regiments, from the discipline of the military prison, in better health, mentally and physically, and better "set up" than when sent away, which is the natural result of enforced regular habits and strict discipline.

Contrast this system with the American. In our Army there is hardly a regular post at which soldiers are not undergoing sentences of courts martial for periods varying from one week to several years. These prisoners are confined in the guard-house with the ordinary minor garrison offenders, and become, necessarily, more or less familiar with the daily guard detail. The prisoner of to-day possibly will find himself on the morrow released from confinement, detailed for guard, and actually guarding the soldier who, but the day before, was his own sentinel. The fellow feeling which results from this has a wonderfully "kind" influence, and it is a well-known fact that military prisoners do less work, (although generally sentenced to hard labor), and require more time and assistance in doing a prescribed task than any other class of persons.

In fact, at some posts there is no hard labor possible, and camp policing has to be substituted, while escapes are frequent, though in the British service they are rare. The unavoidable practice which results from our system of confining soldiers charged with offences of which they may be found not guilty, in the same room with soldiers under sentence, and requiring them to work together, cannot be too severely condemned. It familiarizes the soldier with the guard-house prison, and it is notorious that there is hardly an organized battery, troop or company in the service, that has not one or more enlisted men who prefer the allurements of the guard-house prison-room, and its light labor, to the regular soldier duties of garrison life.

When the British system was first inaugurated, an effort was made to instruct prisoners in some useful trade, so as to make the military prison self-supporting, but this was abandoned, because it was found that as the terms of confinement were seldom more than a few months, and the soldiers then returned to their regiments for military duty, sufficient time was not afforded to instruct them in a trade. Nor was this necessary, as the prisoners, unlike other criminals, were not at the expiration of their confinement set at large upon the community with no occupation. It was also ascertained that the necessity of explanations interfered with the peculiar discipline—tradesmen had to be employed for the purpose, and the evil existing in our own system of little work in "much time," could not be avoided. The effort now in the British service is solely to enforce the sentence mildly but firmly, and at the same time make the prisoner a soldier, and let him feel that he can, by his own conduct reach the third or upper class of prisoners, where his labors become lighter and time given him for instruction under the school-master warden. No one can examine into the workings of the British system, without being impressed with its great superiority and the advantages it affords for the improvement of the prisoner. We hope that the action of Congress will speedily introduce it into our Army.

THE remains of Major-General HALLECK were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, January 25, with appropriate ceremonies. They were conveyed East on a special car in charge of the Adams Express Company and were accompanied by Colonel SCOTT of the General's staff and a

few personal friends. Colonel SCOTT, it will be seen by our abstract of special orders, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Min.; by which this institution gains a most accomplished professor, and the Third Artillery loses temporarily the services of an able young officer.

SECRETARY ROBESON, of the Navy Department, was united in marriage, at Washington, on the 23d of January, to Mrs. Richmond AULICK, daughter-in-law of Commodore AULICK. The wedding services were conducted at the Church of the Epiphany, in the presence of a small and select company, including the President and members of the Cabinet and the Congressional delegation from New Jersey. The bride was escorted by Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and the groom accompanied by his friend, Mr. CADWALLADER, of Philadelphia. After the ceremony the bridal party took the cars for New York. We wish the Secretary and his wife all the joy that a congenial union can give them.

REAR-ADMIRAL THORNTON A. JENKINS has received preparatory orders to take command of our Asiatic fleet, relieving Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS, who comes home upon his own application, to attend to important matters of private business. This assignment of so accomplished an officer to the command of our naval forces in Asiatic waters, shows the importance which our Government is disposed to give at this juncture to naval affairs in that quarter. It is understood that Admiral JENKINS will be vested with a large discretion in the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties he is likely to be called upon to discharge—duties in the performance of which a naval commander has it in his power so often to make or mar great interests for his country.

At this time Japan is manifesting an evidently earnest desire to enter into the closest reciprocal relations with our people, and to assimilate with the civilization of the West. This disposition may be greatly stimulated and turned to the material benefit of our trade and commerce by a naval commander on that station of tact, judgment, broad views, and studiously courteous.

With China, on the other hand, it would seem trouble is brewing. The Chinese are placing constructions upon the famous Burlingame treaty which assuredly do not square with the rose-colored views of the purposes and the positions toward the outside world, and particularly toward Americans, which were presented when that treaty was begotten with so much ostentation. There is, therefore necessity for a firm, judicious head of our fleet in Chinese waters also, as likewise in the sea of Corea. Thus far unquestionably the results of the Korean operations are by no means satisfactory. We went so far as to exasperate the Koreans, and unhappily not far enough to make them feel that we have it in our power to hold them accountable for violations of international comity.

THE many Army friends of the late Colonel WHARTON and of Mrs. WHARTON will have heard before this with deep satisfaction of her acquittal of the charge upon which she was arraigned—the murder of her own and her husband's friend. This trial, in all its stages, has excited universal interest, and we believe the general sentiment is, that the final verdict of the jury was the proper issue to the trial. Even had there not been so sharp and direct a conflict of expert evidence upon the scientific questions involved—even had there not been most emphatic contradiction by eminent scientific men of all the expert testimony introduced by the prosecution—we apprehend that no safe theory of criminal justice would have justified a conviction in this case upon the evidence submitted by the State. The good of society, in our belief, cannot call for conviction in a case where there was so large a room for doubt of guilt.

M. E. Dougherty and others, first lieutenants of the Army, on duty as commandants of remnant companies at recruiting depots, have sent a petition to Congress, praying the enactment of a law increasing their rank, pay and emoluments to those of captain, on account of their onerous duties and large responsibility; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHARP SAYINGS FOR SHARP WITS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In hopes that some of our companions at the front may be amused and induced to add to the list, I send you the following "Polite phrases with classical illustrations."

"I'm off," as the bullet said to the trigger.
 "Let's fence," as the post said to the rail.
 "I'm down upon you," as the ramrod said to the musket-ball.
 "How tired we are," as the wheel said to the horse.
 "Sweet babe of grace," as "Old Nick" said the first time he saw a monkey.
 "Sharp work for the eyes," as the same said when a broad-wheel wagon ran over his nose.
 "Warm work," as the mutton chop said to the grid-iron.
 "Don't be so pressing," as the gravel walk said to the roller.
 "I'm in a bad box," as the mouse said to the trap.
 "Walk in," as the spider said to the fly.
 "Don't let's tread on one another's toes," as the hen said to the mare.
 "Alas! Alas!" as the old bachelor said when he thought of what would make him happy.
 "I'm down in the mouth," as Jonah said to the whale.
 "He don't stand upon trifles," as the wit said of his friend with large feet.
 "Take that back," as the belle said when her beau kissed her.
 "Hold your jaw," as the Philistines said to Samson.
 "You are too affectionate in your manners," as the Western girl said to the bear.
 "None of your flattery," as the pie-crust said to the rolling-pin.
 "Extremes meet," as kitten said when she caught her tail.
 "One good turn deserves another," as the pancake said to the frying-pan.
 "I'm patrolling," as Patrick said when he was revolving on his axis down hill.
 "Why, it's 'friz,'" as Davy Crockett said the first time he tasted ice cream.
 "Get out," as the extinguisher said to the candle.
 "I, too, could a 'tale' unfold," as the ringtailed monkey said to Hamlet.
 "Oh! you insinuating creature," as the oyster said to the knife.
 "There's a good deal in that," as the stout lady said when she put on her stocking.
 "Poor soul!" as the boot said to the old shoe.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

AN EVENING WITH THE APACHES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: An invitation to a "baile," or dance, had been extended to the officers of the post by Miguel, a chief among the White Mountain Indians, better known as Coy-o-teros Apaches. It was accepted, and as it promised to be a fashionable assembly, an intimation was given that Miguel might expect his guests about ten o'clock in the evening. Just after tattoo, the sound of Indian drums and singing, indicated that the dance was in progress, and we started for the rancheria.

Miguel's camp was along the side of a ravine, which afforded a grassy bottom of a few hundred yards in length and half as many wide. In this bottom and scattered around the hillside, were eighteen or twenty camp-fires. Each fire had its group of Apaches of both sexes and every age. The fires, though small, burnt brightly, and with the faint moonlight brought distinctly in view the different figures. Not to overestimate their numbers, there must have been at least two hundred of the Apaches lounging about the fires or stretched out for sleep. A few were squatting around an old camp-kettle, as if engaged in cooking. To the inquiry what was in the kettle, the cook, who was as naked as when he was born, excepting his breech-clout, answered politely, "book-a-shee (*Anglice* beef) nada," "Ca-vay-o (*caballo*) mancho," at the same time drawing his hand across his throat, and pointing to where some dead horses had been hauled from the post.

The dance had not commenced, but large quantities of wood, piled near the fires, were ready to be lighted. Our party had scarcely paid their respects to Miguel, when he gave a few brief orders. His instructions were reiterated by some of the others in the Apache tongue amid a succession of hideous yells. One peculiarity of their language is, that in calling to each other the end of a sentence is emphasized by raising the voice and lengthening the last syllable into a perfect howl. A novice to Apache manners, would suppose them to be in a state of great excitement when they are only calling each other at very moderate distances. In a little more time new fires were lighted, that displayed finely the bare limbs and sparkling eyes of the Indians. A ring was formed with a fire in the centre. It was intimated that the principal dancers were engaged in getting up their costumes, and, meantime, the Apache women would be happy to dance with the visitors.

Apache etiquette provides two partners for each gentleman. The two ladies, facing their partner, take him by each hand, and all three move a few steps forward and back, at a kind of slow trot, marking time to the music and chorus. At intervals, all face about, but do not vary the figure in other respects. For music, there was the monotonous beating of two drums, made of raw-hide stretched over a jar or kettle. The drum-stick was a small piece of sapling, bent into a loop at one end. All this was accompanied by a chorus of a dozen or more singers, who kept up a kind of guttural chant. The time was not fast, but quickened towards the end of a dance. The dancing was excellent to warm the feet, and in the sharp air of a November evening, not an unpleasant exercise.

While we had been dancing, the ring of Apaches had increased its numbers until over two hundred swarthy Indian bucks and squaws were squatting around the fire. Suddenly they set up a howl of applause, the ring opened to the right and left, and the performers of the evening appeared.

The three principal ones were Apache bucks, all dressed nearly alike. All wore moccasins and breech-clouts, and a tanned buckskin from the waist to below the hips. Masks, with an immense head-dress of horns, feathers, and wood concealed their features. The rest of their bodies were naked, except wreaths of evergreen about the waist and shoulders.

Approaching to within a few rods, they commenced a series of leaps and dances outside the ring. Each one held a wooden sword in each hand, and after a few appearances and withdrawals, they finally entered the ring. Finely formed, and the perfection of muscular development, these dancers brought nearly every muscle into action. After half an hour or so of dancing, they withdrew and the music ceased. In a short time they again reappeared, capering about outside the circle, and entering it from an opposite direction. An Apache brought a good-looking boy inside the ring, leaving him standing there with his arms folded. The masked dancers would rush by and feign to cut at him with their swords, stabbing at him as they passed.

Occasionally, one of the performers would execute a "pas de seal" not discreditably to any ballet troupe. After witnessing these dances for an hour or so, as the night air grew chilly and the performances promised no new features, our party slipped off for camp; but not until daybreak did the monotonous sound of their music cease, and the tireless Apaches break up their dancing.

THE NAPOLEON GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: My absence on leave will explain to "Volunteer Cavalryman" the silence hitherto observed concerning his communication in your paper of December 30. At the outset let me premise that I was somewhat astonished that the gifted author of "Lessons of the Decade," should find it necessary to let fly a gratuitous shaft of sarcasm at the Ordnance Department. Whatever sins of commission and omission may be charged upon that corps, it certainly cannot be held responsible for the endorsement and acceptance by one of its members of distasteful "conclusions."

I only know of two ordnance officers who share my opinion; whatever the others may think is, so far as my knowledge goes, in the words of an old friend, "a matter between themselves and their God."

Lest, however, any doubt should remain in regard to my individual thoughts on the subject of the light 12-pounder, for nowhere in the memoir have I succinctly mentioned them, I desire to state here, in order to give utterance to the feeble influence that even a subaltern may be supposed to possess, that it is my firm conviction that the Napoleon gun, as it is commonly called, is doomed; and that even "Volunteer Cavalryman," who for aught I know may be the very Nestor of our volunteer Army will, nevertheless, live to witness its retirement "on account of incapacity resulting from long service."

I feel assured, not only from his own statement, but also from the intrinsic merit of his productions, that my friend is well read on all subjects, including of course light artillery.

Yet I must confess that I believe that the latest English, French and German works on this branch of military knowledge have escaped his attention. I am afraid moreover that he did not bring to his reading an unbiased mind.

He is too much the *beau sabreur* to have patience with the mathematical calculations that underlie the new tactics. He longs for the days when battles were decided by a Seydlitz or Dossai; for opportunities that developed the personal prowess of such centaurs as Charles O'Malley, Royston Keene, or Vivien Sabretasche. Alas! those days and opportunities are gone for the present; and they shall not return until Geneva Peace Conventions and Washington Treaties become every day occurrences; then iron-clads and long range rifles shall be known no more; galleys and arbalists shall be the only offensive material used against those excommunicate savages who refuse to submit to enlightened arbitration.

That the lustrum whose initial day was that of Sadowa, was pregnant with unparalleled military advancement is incontestable; it would be impugning the intelligence and information of your readers to attempt to prove it. During that period all great nations, except our own, abandoned smooth-bore guns; even the French, who first introduced it, while its proposer, Napoleon, was yet all-powerful, have discarded this vaunted light 12-pounder.

"Volunteer Cavalryman" claims for the gun great efficiency in canister practice, but all obtainable authoritative data show that in this respect the modern rifles are its peers. Five hundred yards is its utmost effective range, and within this distance the new small arms, in the hands of trained soldiers or volunteers, have murderous power. Further, I cannot think that "Volunteer Cavalryman" will contend that at close range a 12-pounder smooth-bore canister containing 27 balls gives more hits than a 3.50 in. rifle containing from 80 to 90 balls. Nowhere in the translation or notes is anything said against the use of the Gatling or any other repeating gun; au contraire, we have adopted it here, and all the great European States have introduced the machine gun in some form, *mitrailleuse* or *kugelspritze*.

In your own words, Mr. Editor, we "cannot too soon learn that the experience of our war, valuable as it was, will not serve for a lifetime, and that there is much to be gained by a constant study of the latest European examples and conclusions."

In the Bohemian campaign the 348 Prussian smooth-bore fired only 124 rounds of canister; during the French war the 1,518 German 4 and 6-pounder rifled guns (they had no smooth-bore) used, I quote from official organs and credible correspondents, only percussion

shell, except some canister "in rare cases at close encounter; with the range of the chasseur, canister was of no avail against infantry, and was only used in cavalry attack." There are weighty facts whose inexorable logic cannot be met simply by a patriotic reference to the achievements of our own war. The light 12-pounder possesses no advantage that is not shared by the modern rifled and Gatling gun; while its disadvantages require no recapitulation here. I will add one inconvenience that Captain Nicalse does not touch upon, but which is borne out by our own experience. The ammunition transport of an army in the field is necessarily limited, hence the fewer calibres we have, the more can we carry of any one calibre. It follows therefore that carrying the unnecessary 12-pounder ammunition actually weakens the more potent arm. Unity in weapon and ammunition seems to be the rallying cry of the field artillery of the day. The calibres have been reduced to two, and it is now seriously discussed in Germany whether it would not be better to have only one; and the projectiles are practically limited to percussion shell.

We, outside and inside the Ordnance Corps, do not place ourselves under "the teachings of *les braves Belges*," but as true Americans, who in their school days drank in the eloquence of Patrick Henry, we exclaim: "Experience (and the latest of course) is the lamp that guides our feet." Upon investigation we find that the most dazzling and decisive campaigns of modern times were fought without smooth-bore, and practically without canister. *Verb. sup. sat.*, "the which" I consider your correspondent.

I agree with what I conceive to be the *esoteric* opinion of "Volunteer Cavalryman," that from our natural position we can afford to be about five years behind the great nations of Europe. Does he however think that no value is to be attached to the course pursued by the military powers of Europe, who are, so to speak, ever on the brink of war; with whom want of the most advanced preparation may at any moment mean overwhelming defeat? Are their vast, costly and searching trials, their experience on the "foughten field" to merit no consideration on our part? Does he for an instant suppose that England, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, and its very mother, France, would have abandoned the 12-pounder smooth-bore if it possessed at the present day any great superiority?

I know that many of our distinguished artillery officers hold that our peculiar circumstances of *terrain* forbid the literal application of European experience so far as the light 12-pounder is concerned; let the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL answer these gentlemen editorially: "The conclusions of Captain Nicalse, fully confirmed by German experience amid the mountains and forests of Bohemia, in the fastnesses of the Vosges and Ardennes, on the plains of the Marne and Seine, would," etc. It strikes me that unless we fight our future battles amid the Everglades of Florida or in the "Great American Desert," familiar to school-boys, we could get no more diversified features of country.

"Volunteer Cavalryman" considers the ordnance 3-in. as too light a gun; the author of "Thoughts on Artillery," as too heavy for its projectile; perhaps the wisest course would be to introduce the two gentlemen to each other and "let them fight it out."

I must, however, agree with "Artillery Officer" that our 3-in. gun weighing 827 lbs. is too heavy, as at present used, compared with the German of about 600 lbs. It is but just to add though that the original ordnance board that recommended its adoption designed it for a charge of 1.125 lbs. powder and a projectile of 12 lbs.; which in 1861, amid the hurry of war preparations, might properly be considered a fair relation between weight of material, charge, and projectile.

For the information of "Volunteer Cavalryman" I will add that "Askolay" is the pseudonym of presumably an Austrian officer, at any rate a decided Prussianophile, author of the "Mysterien der Artillerie," "Die Neue Taktik," whose latest work, a military political pamphlet, may be familiar to your correspondent under its French title, "L'Allemagne du Sud sous l'hégémonie prussienne—sa perte certaine en cas de guerre entre la France et la Prusse."

O. E. M.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, January 12, 1872.

BREECH-LOADERS VS. MUZZLE-LOADERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Through the courtesy of the Ordnance Department we have procured the subjoined memoranda of firing with the Krupp 3-inch breech-loader and the 3-in ordnance rifle (muzzle-loader), by the board of which General Hagner was president, in 1868. It should be stated that the firing was not intended as a decision test, and that it was only incidental to the principal work of the board. The target record was not kept, but no perceptible difference in the accuracy of fire was observed. The firing detachment consisted of one non-commissioned officer and four men. The gun was loaded, pointed, and fired with as much rapidity as practicable, the purpose being to conform as nearly as might be to the circumstances requiring rapidity of fire in action. The pointing was deliberate, and the practice excellent. The entire record is not given, the following being a fair average:

BREECH-LOADER.				MUZZLE-LOADER.			
No. of fire.	Time.			No. of fire.	Time.		
5	One minute			1	Twenty-five seconds.		
6	One " ten seconds.			2	Thirty "		
7	One " "			3	Forty "		
8	forty-five "			4	Forty "		
9	fifty "			5	Thirty "		
10	forty-five "			6	Twenty-five "		
11	fifty "			7	Thirty-five "		
12	forty-five "			8	Thirty "		
13	forty-five "			9	Thirty "		
14	forty-five "			11	Thirty "		

It will be seen that these figures are quite different

American officer that the "French had nothing to learn in the art of war"—it was not the staff, but the line, that won Sedan. The European staff played its part at the Crimea; let us not follow the example. We are a progressive, practical, inventive, analytical people; let us go on until we have solved the problem of resolving the mass into its natural elements.

E FLURIBUS UNUM.

NEW YORK CITY, January 20, 1872.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.—THE WILLIAMS BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We are of opinion that the Williams Army Bill is stronger than is generally supposed, and that if it does not pass the House it will secure votes enough to encourage its friends to try again. Its strength consists in its recognition of the various elements of disturbance in the Army, and the possibility that the friends of each special interest may unite in urging the passage of the bill. For example, it is calculated to enlist the sympathies of the line against the staff; it secures the demand for the consolidation of some of the bureaus of administration in the interests of economy; it secures the demand of the general of the Army that the heads of bureaus shall be under his control; it encourages the hostility developed against the Ordnance Department. Its principal remedies are the cautery and the knife, but its very boldness is an element of strength. With a scratch of the pen it wipes out the Adjutant-General's Department, which from an insignificant beginning has come to be the controlling power in the Army. This proposition must remind an adjutant-general of the surgical operation in which a man weighing only 125 pounds submitted to the removal of a tumor weighing 85 pounds. What was left was scarcely worth considering. Yet so radical a proposition as this has many warm friends in those who see no other remedy for what they consider the overgrown proportions of the department. In this respect the bill seems to conform closely to the views expressed by that distinguished soldier General Hancock before the Garfield military committee. We quote a few sentences.

"I consider that there is a good deal now in the Adjutant-General's Department that needs revision. . . . Instead of the generals selecting their adjutant-generals, the adjutant-generals select their generals. . . . The tendency of constant service in the Adjutant-General's Department is to make them clerks rather than soldiers, and they cease to have the feelings that belong generally to soldiers who serve with troops. . . . I think the general ought to be allowed to select from the line or from any branch of service an officer not higher than the rank of major, to serve as adjutant-general during the general's pleasure, or during the pleasure of higher authority. . . . An officer so selected guarantees his faithfulness; he becomes a confidential officer, as he should be."

In providing for the consolidation of the Subsistence, Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, the bill follows the recommendation of the Garfield committee, which was fortified by the approval of Generals Schofield, Hancock, McDowell and Ingalls. Are there four officers of the Army better qualified to pass judgment in this matter than those named? General Schofield has been Secretary of War, in which position he could "survey with an eye impartial" the whole field. General Hancock has served in all sections of the country and in many capacities, was distinguished for his efficiency as a quartermaster, and has had ample opportunity in high commands during and since the war to form his opinion upon the point in question. General McDowell is not only familiar with all the details of our own service, but has perhaps a better acquaintance with the administrative affairs of foreign armies than any officer of the Army. He has command of the departments in which the question of transportation and supplies presents the greatest difficulties. General Ingalls stands second to no officer of the Army in experience and efficiency in his department. His views in favor of the consolidation are more decided perhaps than either of the others.

The weakest point in the bill, we think, is its disposition of the ordnance corps and ordnance duties. It consolidates the artillery and ordnance, retaining the regimental organization, leaving a surplus of two majors, three captains and twenty-four lieutenants, "for duty in the arsenals and armories of construction and repair." The chief of engineers is "charged with the fabrication and purchase of all heavy siege and fortification guns, their shot and shell and armament." The hand of the tyro is evident here and the phraseology is so clumsy that it is not easy to ascertain the exact intention of the bill. Under "shot and shell" should be included all species of ammunition, including powder, we presume; and under "armament" gun carriages, implements, machines, etc. No provision is made for any general superintendence of the arsenals and armories, though to them, if we understand the bill, is left everything pertaining to light artillery and the other arms of service.

The object of the bill would seem to be to give everything pertaining to the armament of our fortifications to the corps charged with their construction. Everything else now pertaining to the ordnance corps appears to be left in confusion. It is evident that this bill will meet with no favor from artillery officers, for, under it, their arm of the service falls to a lower level than now, if possible.

The discussion in the JOURNAL during the past few months shows clearly that Mr. Williams' programme will not suit the officers bent on artillery reform. They insist upon the recognition of their corps as a scientific body of equal importance with the engineers. They claim that the ordnance is properly only a bureau of the artillery. They are willing to see the manufacture of arms and nearly all the material of war left to private enterprise, believing that such a step would not only result in a considerable saving of money to the Government, and an improvement in the manufacture, but that, when it is effected, more attention will be paid to the science of artillery. They wish to see the regimental or-

ganization abolished in the artillery, because it gives five chiefs of artillery, prevents uniformity of instruction and harmony of action, has proved its entire inefficiency in war, and is without and advantage in times of peace. They desire a chief of artillery for the same reason that the engineers require a chief. They claim that their interest is as direct, and their opinions as important, in all that relates to the armament of our fortifications, and with regard to so much of the fortifications themselves as relates to purely military engineering, as the interests and opinions of any other corps can possibly be. They claim that it is a standing mark of degradation that artillery officers are not always represented on our fortification boards in proportion to their strength, and an anomaly witnessed in no other country that artillerymen are placed in works they have had no voice in locating or planning, and required to defend them with arms about which they may know nothing—even the ranges—and in which they may not have the slightest confidence. It is known that there are some very broad differences of opinion between artillery officers and engineers on the subject of fortifications, and, if the former are worthy of being entrusted with the defence of these works when the honor, perhaps the life, of the nation is at stake, surely they are worthy of a place in the council which determines the fitness of the works for the purpose in view.

Two years since several of our seacoast works were turned over to the engineers for repairs and improvements, involving very large expenditures of money. Is it presumptuous for an artillery officer to show any curiosity as to what changes are being made; whether 15-inch guns are being mounted on the parapets of little three-story stone forts with contracted terre-plains, and without room for suitable traverses, while a liberal development of ground suitable for isolated batteries of sand is available, but neglected, outside of the works; whether suitable provision is made for vertical fire? The criticisms we hear may be unjust, may be founded upon ignorance or misstatement, but the system is wrong which turns the garrisons into and out of these works like so many sheep. So far from artillery officers being consulted concerning the powers of defence of the work, they are not even consulted in anything pertaining to the well-being and comfort of the garrisons. So simple a matter as placing rings or eye-bolts in the crowns of arches, at the heads of ranges and in the angles along the breast wall, is neglected, though recommended by General Delafield in his report of the European Commission more than fifteen years since. The finest, and often the only good, quarters at the post are those built for the occupancy of the engineer officer during the building of the work.

We are aware that some very prominent artillery officers favor the proposition for making the chief of engineers chief of artillery and engineers, and we presume there would be no great objection to this on the part of any of the officers desiring a change from the present arrangement. If we appreciate the position of these officers, they seek not to pull others down, but to raise their own arm to a higher level. They see in the Ordnance Department, as now constituted, an insurmountable barrier to their success. The relationship between the engineers and artillery is so intimate that a union in all that relates to fortifications would seem appropriate and natural. Such an alliance would be regarded by the engineers, however, as greatly beneath them, while the artillerymen are too proud to submit to any union not on equal terms. Vanity on the one side and pride on the other are serious obstacles.

We have discussed more in detail than we intended what we have called the weakest point in the bill, but have by no means exhausted the subject, and may return at another time to the relations between the artillery and engineers.

The sixth section of the Williams bill provides for a very considerable increase to the Inspector-General's Department. A well-organized and efficient department of the size proposed would be none too large, and would be of incalculable service to the Army and the Government. Whether the department now meets the wants of the service as thoroughly as practicable even with its small number may be questioned, we think. The tendency of late years has been to make it too much of a paper department. The Garfield committee went so far as to recommend that the Inspector-General's and Adjutant-General's Department be consolidated, thereby showing an entire misconception of the proper duties of an inspector-general. Tie an inspector to an office chair, or keep him engaged in simply looking over property for condemnation, and his usefulness is very limited. The latter duty is very important, but we have seen it pushed to such an extent in the field that the inspector of an Army corps inspected all the property for condemnation in the corps, and of course could do nothing else. It is on this officer the commander of troops relies for exact and fearless reports concerning the discipline of the command, the police of camps, the state of supplies, the attention paid to order and regulations, the theoretical and practical instruction of officers and men. We hold that to render the department more efficient, special inspectors should be appointed for the different arms. The author of "A Few Thoughts on Artillery" has given some reasons why an artillery command cannot be thoroughly inspected except by an officer who has made the subject of artillery a specialty; and we may add not only by an officer who has done so, but whose whole time is devoted to keeping abreast with the progress of the science of artillery. For precisely similar reasons the inspectors should be specially appointed for the other arms of service. Suppose that a thoroughly competent and conscientious artilleryman, impressed with the responsibilities attached to an office of his arm of the service, were to make the tour of our seacoast works, to report upon the instructions given to the troops, practical and theoretical, would he not make a shaking among dry bones which would be for the good of the service? Such a visit would cause more of a flutter than the ordinary tour of the inspector. It is one thing to say "Have the usual post school, I presume?" and write "Yes" in a notebook, and another to ascertain by actual questioning and

from those given in Nicaise. Undoubtedly some allowance should be made for the fact that the gun detachment was not familiar with the breech-loader. But, taking everything into consideration, the result of the firing left a doubt in the minds of all present whether the breech-loader, under any circumstances, could show the greatest rapidity of fire. The rapidity of either answers all the requirements of service. We may be excused for doubting the accuracy of the statement that five rounds have been fired in thirty seconds by any gun except a magazine gun.

NOTE.—The following times were also observed in practice with the muzzle-loader: 30 sec., 40 sec., 30 sec., 28 sec., 25 sec., 24 sec., 25 sec., 30 sec.

"PECKING AT THE STAFF."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am sorry to see your journal falling into the habit of pecking at the staff of the army. Such a habit begets prejudice, and, after awhile, the best intentions are led astray into positive belief of the oft-reiterated assertions.

I will not open an argument, for no one can be convinced upon impractical theories or vague comparisons; but I would ask you to seriously reflect before you commit your journal against the best interests of the Army until you make a most searching examination into so grave a matter as a revolution, or regeneration, of the staff organization. A consolidation would probably benefit me more than any officer, I can therefore afford to speak without the charge of self interest being reflected back. I have served in every branch of the military service, even to the setting of a dislocated elbow joint when the surgeon was absent, and I know of my own knowledge whereof I speak. The staff requires still more divisions, at least the Quartermaster's Department does; for it is the inchoate mass left after the others are crystallized into homogeneous services.

Mr. Williams would take us back to the time when the army was without form and void, and darkness was upon the brains of legislators. Let sour kraut be for the Dutch, roast beef for the English, patties for the French and whale oil for the men of the North. We have our own land and character; we have been weighed and not found wanting; we are ahead in this as in all other healthy progress; let us not look back for efforts systems and circumscribed necessities. Even if the stolid German, who gave up his Berlin to the first Napoleon, did regain his Alsace from the degenerate nephew—whose Minister of War, Valliant, told an examination whether an officer knows the differences attending the flight of rifled or smooth-bore projectiles, or even how to drill a detachment. ARTILLERIST.

THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

In a eulogy on General Lee, delivered before the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., January 19, General Jubal Early made the following statements in regard to the strength of the forces with which Lee operated in Virginia:

After the battle of Seven Pines he came to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia and conceived that splendid campaign of which a great mind was alone capable. In the seven days' battles around Richmond Lee had 75,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry and artillery, and this was the largest army he ever commanded.

In swinging around to attack McClellan's rear and flank he left but 25,000 men between the enemy and Richmond. This was the perfection of wise doing, and had General Lee's orders been carried out by his subordinates McClellan's Army could have been annihilated. General Pope came next; Jackson's movement to the rear of Pope with 10,000 men was one of the most brilliant strategical movements on record. General Lee now undertook the bold plan of crossing the Potomac at Sharpsburg. Jackson had but 4,000 men, and General Lee's whole force engaged did not exceed eighteen thousand men. This was one of the most remarkable battles of the war. The official reports show that during the whole of the 15th and part of the 16th General Lee confronted McClellan with only 7,500 infantry, and his whole force of all arms from first to last was less than thirty thousand men. McClellan had 97,000 men and 400 guns. McClellan did not claim a victory until the 19th, after he found Lee had recrossed the Potomac and he began to crow, at first feebly and then more loudly. (Applause.) With anything like equal means Lee would, in September, 1862, have dictated terms of peace in Washington city. At the battle of Fredericksburg it was impossible to attack in the evening, because of the furious artillery fire. Jackson ordered the speaker to attack and then countermanded the order. At Chancellorsville Lee's success was a triumph. Jackson fell, and General Lee might well say that he had lost his right arm. At Gettysburg on the first day we gained a decided victory; on the second and third days we failed to dislodge the enemy. Our ammunition was short. General Lee consulted me a whole day, and determined to fall back.

The magnanimity of General Lee kept back the true secret of ill success at Gettysburg. The attack was to have been made at daylight, but Longstreet's corps was not ready until four o'clock P. M. By that time Meade's whole Army was up. In the morning an attack by our right—on the enemy's left—must have resulted in brilliant success. The attack on our left was only made to support Longstreet. If what Swinton says in his book as to what Longstreet has said be true, then one at least of Lee's lieutenants did not go into the fight with that confidence and good faith necessary to success. General Lee in this battle had less than sixty thousand men of all arms. The defensive line of the Rapidan was then chosen as the only one that could not be flanked by monitors and gunboats. In May, 1864, Grant came with 140,000 men. Then came the long death grapple. At Spottsylvania our lines were for a time broken. Grant had received 40,000 men more, Lee not one. Grant finally landed on the south side of the James River, where he

could have gone at first without the loss of a man, but to reach which cost him more men than the entire number in Lee's Army. All things considered, this campaign of Lee's is the most remarkable of ancient or modern times.

The disparity of numbers sounds like romance. General Lee wrote to me, in 1866, that it would be hard to make the world understand and believe the fact, but Lee was always anxious to take the offensive. He said to me, if Grant goes to James River it would become a siege, and then it will only be a question of time. For nine long months constant attention and lingering starvation were doing their work when Sherman reached Goldsboro. The end came at Appomattox. Eight thousand men, the equals of any in all the tide of time, laid down their arms before 100,000. General Lee had not been conquered in battle, but surrendered because he had no longer an Army with which to give battle. This is but an imperfect sketch of General Lee's military career. When I returned from Canada I submitted my estimates of his forces to him. He said they fully covered the amount and sometimes exceeded them. They are those I have given to-day.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE ABUSES OF REGIMENTAL ARMORIES.—In former years, when competency and soldierly qualities were the criterion by which aspiring National Guardsmen were adjudged, ere there had burrowed itself into our military system; when to be a member of the National Guard was considered an honor of no small importance, and regimental commanders held their subordinates to a strict accountability for any irregularities transpiring in the commands under their immediate supervision, the desecration, if it may be so termed, that has recently taken place in some of the regimental armories was unknown, and consequently never indulged in. This order of affairs, however, has lately changed, and now-a-days the armory is chosen as the most convenient place for celebrating bacchanalian orgies and drunken sprees. In some of the armories almost every evening of the week is devoted to hopping and beer drinking, in lieu of the squad, company, and battalion drill.

Who would handle a musket, or listen to the "Uptonic" commands of the colonel or captain, as the case may be, when, by slipping around the corner to the headquarters of some other regiment, a delightful dance or promenade concert may be indulged in *ad libitum*, and the daintiest refreshments and choicest of liquors procured without the necessity of asking for them? What an improving sight it must have been a few evenings ago for the mothers, daughters, and sisters of the members of a certain company in the National Guard to witness two elegantly dressed young ladies disporting themselves in a most unbecoming manner, having become inebriated through paying too many visits to the "committee-room!" This is not a single exception to the rule, for the rule is fast disappearing on account of the frequent occurrence of such exceptions.

If members of the National Guard desire enjoyment in the shape of a ball or promenade concert, why not procure one of the many large halls to be found in every quarter of the city? They should remember that armories are intended solely for military purposes, and should not be converted into concert saloons or dance halls. It is quite time that this matter was attended to; and the commanders of the several regiments will be held responsible if demoralization overtakes their several regiments through their own lack of determination and either ignorance or wilful neglect of discipline. Let it not for a moment be understood that we oppose National Guard festivities; we oppose only the illegitimate use of regimental armories for company balls, etc., even to the suspension of company and other drills, and to the general interference with the duties of soldiers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—This command propose a series of band concerts similar to those given by the Seventh a few winters past. These concerts, we learn, will be given at Burnham's Academy, Brooklyn, on alternate Saturday evenings during the season. The dates of these pleasant musical promenades have not as yet transpired, but the matter is now in the hands of a competent committee. The music will be selected with care by Messrs. Papst and Conterno, the regimental band leaders, and the price of admission far within the limits of those who love good music and pleasant society.

The tenth anniversary of Company A, Captain Van Ingen, was celebrated on Monday evening by a reception given at the cosy and elegantly arranged Assembly Rooms of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The assemblage was very select in character, and the number of costly and handsome toilets was almost unprecedented for an occasion of this kind. The rooms were elegantly carpeted, and every detail was attended to in a style heretofore unknown, the result being to give the rooms the appearance of a private drawing-room. The entertainment was conducted by the company on the subscription plan, and the officers and men were most courteous and attentive. The music by the regimental band was most excellent, and the whole affair a pleasing success.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Parades for battalion drill, by wing, in this command are ordered as follows: Companies A, B, C, D, and I, January 31; E, F, G, H, and K, February 1. Chasseur uniform with leggings will be worn. Assembly at 7:45 o'clock A. M. at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue. The regimental board for the examination of non-commis-

sioned officers will assemble at the regimental armory February 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. All sergeants and corporals elected since the last adjournment of the board will present themselves at this date for examination. Sergeants will be required to show proficiency in the schools of the company and soldier. Corporals will be especially examined in the school of the soldier. An examination of the books and records of the several companies will be held at the regimental armory on the evening of February 7. In compliance with orders from First brigade headquarters a regimental court-martial will convene at the regimental armory February 19, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the court: Major S. V. R. Cruger. Drills by division have been continued in the command during the past few weeks under the alternate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve and Major Cruger. The turnout has been most excellent, and the interest and spirit of officers and men most commendable to the Independence Guard, and will show its effect at the above ordered drills.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—A court-martial for the trial of officers of this brigade for delinquencies occurring at parades, drills, and meetings for improvement, held pursuant to orders from brigade and regimental headquarters, during the year 1871, is ordered to convene at the armory of the Seventy-first Infantry March 4 at 8 o'clock. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Vose, commanding Seventy-first Infantry; Major William J. A. McGrath, Twenty-second Infantry; Captain Samuel V. Healy, Twelfth Infantry. Major George R. Schieffelin, brigade judge-advocate, will attend the court.

THE COX COURT-MARTIAL.—General Orders from headquarters First brigade, First division, announce a court-martial to convene at the armory of the Twenty-second Infantry on the 5th of February, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of Captain William H. Cox, Company K, Seventy-first Infantry, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel John Madden, commanding First Cavalry; Captain Charles I. McGowan, Twelfth Infantry; Captain Morris Duckworth, Twenty-second Infantry. Major George R. Schieffelin, First brigade staff, judge-advocate. Captain Cox's career in the National Guard appears particularly unfortunate; for, no matter what position he assumes, he is always sure to give some cause for the ordering of a court-martial in which he alone is particularly interested. Who is to blame, the National Guard or Captain Cox?

THE FIFTY-FIFTH PRESENTATION.—The Fifty-fifth Infantry is peculiarly happy in the possession of field officers who not only further its interests by constant attention to the details of drills, etc., but the members are further encouraged in their duty by medal and moneyed prizes, which are almost annually offered by these officers. On Tuesday evening the regiment assembled at the State Arsenal, in accordance with General Orders (which we did not receive for publication), for the purpose of exhibiting to its numerous friends its proficiency in drill, or rather in the ceremonial portion thereof, and to take part in the presentation scene introduced by the regimental commander, Colonel Wm. B. Allen.

The regiment numbered nine commands of twelve files front, and soon after assembly was formed for dress parade, the excellent band of the regiment, under Bandmaster Wannenmacher being in attendance. The parade was very fair; the battalion, however, presented a rather ununiform appearance in line, with its right wing at unfixed bayonets and its left with fixed. The men nevertheless stood remarkably steady, and despite a few incongruities, official and otherwise, the regiment deserves special commendation for its appearance. At the close of this ceremony the command was dismissed at "close order," arms stacked, and the members allowed for a short time to "circulate" among their friends, who were present in large numbers. During the interval the regimental band discoursed some most excellent music. The line was then reformed, the officers and sergeants called to the front and centre, forming in two lines; Colonel Allen then in befitting style presented the prizes. The first prize was presented to the commandant of Company C, Captain Zueschlag, this company having been declared the strongest company in the regiment, in accordance with the inspection returns of October last. These comprised a handsome gold medal, circular in form, bearing in its centre the figures "55" surrounded by a wreath, the whole being surmounted by an eagle, which formed a portion of the clasp, the gift of the regimental commander, in addition to the sum of \$200 presented by Quartermaster Connolly. The third presentation was a prize of \$100 offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Schilling for the second strongest company of the regiment, as above. This was received by Captain Boehrer, commanding Company F (one of the best companies of the regiment, by the way). First Sergeant Jacob Rother, of Company F, in conclusion was presented with a very handsome and valuable gold medal for giving evidence of the best first sergeant in the regiment; and a sergeant of Company C, whose name and particular merit we did not ascertain, was presented with a gift of \$50, the generous offering of one of the excessively modest officers of the regiment.

The presentation over, Lieutenant-Colonel Schilling assumed command, and the regiment prepared for a review before its commander, Colonel Allen, who was accompanied by Brigadier-General Varian and the regimental quartermaster, both of whom were in citizen's dress. The review

was very fair, and fully up to the standard of the regiment, the color company showing the most proficiency in drill and steadiness during the passage. A brief promenade followed, the whole affair being of an interesting character to lookers on as well as participants.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.—This command assemble in fatigue uniform at their respective armories for drill and instruction as follows: Companies A and H, February 1 and 22, and March 7; I and B, February 5 and 19, and March 4; E and F, February 7 and 21, and March 6; K and D, February 6 and 20, and March 5; G, February 15 and 29, and March 14; C, January 29, February 12 and 26, and March 11. Each of the foregoing drills will be under the command of the senior company officer present. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick W. Obernier is detailed to superintend the drills of Companies A, H, I, B, and G, and Major Anthony Wills the drills of the remaining companies, with the particular object in view of securing uniformity in all military exercises.

John Obernier has been appointed commissary-sergeant, vice Charles W. Voltz, promoted, and George Koch hospital steward, vice August Guenther, relieved. Sergeant William Kolkhorst, of Company C, has been honorably discharged from further service, for expiration of term of service. Privates Alexander Tews and Robert Dietrich, Company D, and Frederick Vogt, Company K, having been expelled by their companies for conduct unbecoming soldiers and men, the action of said companies is approved by Colonel Joseph Burger.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—An election for colonel of this command, vice Mason, resigned, will be held on this (Saturday) evening.

On Monday evening the right wing of the regiment, comprising Companies B, I, E, G, and A, assembled at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, for drill and instruction. The battalion formed six commands of ten files under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, assisted by Adjutant Richards. The movements were generally of a simple character, being scattered portions of Parts 3 and 4, Upton's Tactics, and mainly constituting play and deployments, columns of divisions, marching in line, etc. There was a general absence of officers, and many of those present were of a junior character, who, during the forepart of the drill, gave evidence to that effect. One company (I), although parading twenty-four files, was strangely without an officer, its commandant coming in late in citizen's dress as a spectator, business having detained him. The lieutenants' positions in this company are nominally vacant, one having resigned, the other being under arrest. The first few movements were executed in a confused style, the officer commanding the second division, a lieutenant failing properly to understand his position, marching his division forward, in deploying from close column, before the first division had taken position in line, thereby breaking the battalion alignment and causing confusion. This movement was repeated, however, with better success. The commandant of the second division was considerably at fault during the drill, in one instance giving the command "fours right" instead of "right dress," correcting the error, however, in time to save a ridiculous mistake. The lieutenant in command of second company (I), although apparently an enthusiastic soldier, several times forgot his position, and seemed not a little confused until informed of his duty by the commandant on the right. He, however, is an attentive officer, and only requires practice to make one of the best officers. We would advise, by the way, a little more distinctness on the part of this young officer in delivering the words "arms" and "dress," as his present style is defective, inasmuch as these words were pronounced as if exactly similar in sound. The file closers as a rule during the drill were open to serious criticism, and demanded the constant attention of the adjutant. The marching in columns of fours in several instances was almost at single rank distance, and pivot men were not always up to the mark. The drill, nevertheless, improved later in the evening, and the careful instructions of Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs showed practical results, the men becoming steady, and officers more attentive to the explicit instructions of the regimental commander, who, by the way, should avoid the command, "Captains correct the alignment," as it is erroneous, and without authority. The evening's military proceedings were closed with a dress parade, which was exceedingly well performed. The drill as a whole was very satisfactory, the regiment showing manifest improvement in steadiness and other details.

On Wednesday Company I gave a fashionable and happy reception at the Assembly Rooms of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The attendance was excessively large, and the number of handsome toilets and prominent officers of the National Guard unusual for a company gathering. The music was excellent, the regimental band of the Twenty-third furnishing music for promenading and dancing purposes. In conclusion, next season we would advise Captain Bush and his many followers to select the Academy itself, so as to insure more room for the many friends of the company.

THE SPENCER COURT OF INQUIRY.—This case still continues to hold sessions at the Fifty-fifth armory, and, as stated last week, there is a strong prospect of the prosecution being again opened. As we have published the main portion of the testimony for the prosecution we feel duty bound to give

the accused the full benefit of the defence, a synopsis of which we append:

Sergeant Geo. W. Adams, of the drum corps Ninth regiment, witness for defence, called: Knows Drummer Jacob Stearn; called with Stearn on Captain Spencer subsequent to July 12; Stearn then and there admitted to both witness and Captain Spencer that he had been prompted by certain officers to stick to his statement. This witness Stearn testified for the prosecution that he had never made such statement to any one, and his testimony had not been prompted to him.

Justin D. White, treasurer Erie Railway Company, testified to finding the accused in bed, and apparently very sick.

Laughlin S. Black, private, Company A, Ninth regiment, was also present on Eighth avenue at time of riot, and saw Captain Spencer walk by him limping, and made the remark that one of our officers was hurt anyhow; he did not show any excitement.

Lieutenant James C. Abrams, Company H, Seventh regiment, testified in regard to seeing citizens on the sidewalk, in answer to some evidence of the prosecution that no citizens could have been on the sidewalk).

Walter G. Wright testified: Am brother-in-law of Captain Spencer; saw him at about half-past six in the evening (in bed at his house) on the 12th of July. He appeared to be very sick; he could not move. I spoke to him, and he did not seem to take much notice of me.

Wm. S. Devos, member of Company B, Seventh regiment: Saw Captain Spencer the next day after the riot at his house in Forty-eighth street, at about 7 o'clock in the evening. He was in bed at the time, and appeared very sick; my shaking hands with him seemed to give him great pain; I judged from that he was very sick at that time.

Frederick B. Wright, private of Company K, Ninth regiment, another brother-in-law of Captain Spencer, saw Captain Spencer the next day in bed, at about 11 or 12 o'clock in the day; he appeared very quiet; spoke very quiet. I sat upon the bed, and he requested me to get off, as I jostled him, and it pained his back. I saw Captain Spencer just as the regiment in advance of us fired, and heard him call out loud to the men to "stand fast" or "steady," a cautionary command not to fire; about a moment after our company broke ranks and fell back to the sidewalk.

James A. Mulligan, second lieutenant Company K, Ninth regiment, gave similar testimony, and, in addition, testimony to prove that Captain S. was in good health before the 12th of July, and that his then illness was entirely from the effects of the injuries received.

Captain Dow S. Kittle, Company H, Ninth regiment, testified: Have known Captain Spencer six years; have been in the habit of seeing him frequently during that time; always considered him a healthy man prior to the 12th of July; saw Captain Spencer the day after the riot at his house in bed, depressed and haggard in appearance; when I first met him after his return from the country, after the riot, he looked very much reduced in flesh; when I saw him at his house he seemed very quiet, and acted as if in great pain.

William C. Harris testified: Saw Captain Spencer carried up stairs by three or four men after the firing; he was insensible; helped him up the two top steps, and laid him on the bed at the back part of the room; he remained in an insensible condition for about three hours; he vomited matter streaked with blood.

David Teets and Morris Belson testified to seeing Captain Spencer giving every evidence of being injured after the fight.

Edward W. Van Benschoten, a veteran of the Seventh regiment, eighth company: Resides 445 West Thirty-fifth street; knows Captain Spencer; saw him at his residence on the 13th of July, at 7 A. M., as soon as I could leave the armory; found him in bed; while I was in the room the covers of the bed were removed, and I saw his back; looked as if he had been struck with something, and it was raised quite large; this mark was very red. He was quite "sightly"; appeared to be suffering pain. He suffered great agony when the arnica, etc., was applied, which was done while I was there. He was unable to assist himself; I helped to lift him over to have the appliances made; had some conversation with him, but he appeared to be suffering pain, and did not bother him.

Here the accused rested his case, feeling confident of his rectitude in the matter now pending.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The address delivered before the State Military Association on rifle practice, which we published last week, was followed by an address by Geo. W. Wingate, in which he gave an interesting description of the Hythe system of aiming drill. We publish this address as a matter of special interest to the National Guard, omitting only the general remarks with which it was commenced and concluded:

The beginner in rifle practice, like beginners in other matters, in nine cases out of ten commences in the wrong way, and neither stands nor aims correctly. Consequently he finds that his shots fly wild, that his rifle, particularly if a military one, kicks his shoulder black and blue, and, being without instruction to correct him, only finds out his errors, if he ever does, by long and patient practice and the use of considerable judgment. Under these circumstances how few, not naturally gifted with a taste for marksmanship, have the patience or opportunity to become good shots. Certainly, as far as accurate shooting at ranges over 200 yards is concerned, I doubt if such a thing has ever been seen among the National Guard, although the rifles they carry are reliable at five times that distance.

This defect in tactical instruction has been long felt by military men, particularly since the introduction of long-range arms, and many endeavors have been made to correct it. After numerous experiments a method of instruction has been discovered, or, to speak more properly, been developed, within the last few years, which is known as the Hythe system of aiming drill (although originally of French origin), and which is conceded to accomplish the desired object, and is an extension or amplification of the system approved by our War Department in 1858 and 1862, that being also a translation from the French.

Casting aside all the ancient traditions about target practice, this system starts with the axiom that men can be taught to become good marksmen without firing a ball cartridge. Although this seems to savor somewhat of Mrs. Partington's regulation, prohibiting her son from going near the water until he learned to swim, experience has shown it to be correct, and that, so far from plenty of target firing being essential, men often shoot worse instead of better from mere practice.

By this drill the use of the rifle is taught very much as a fencing master would teach the use of the sword, and the beginner, instead of having to find out everything for himself, is enabled to take advantage of the experience of others. The manner in which this is done is very simple. The soldier is first theoretically instructed in regard to his rifle, how to clean it, take it apart, and, above all, how to take care of it. He is also taught to understand the line which is taken by a bullet when fired from a rifle, and how that course can be controlled by the use of the sights, and is, at the same time, cautioned against the errors in aiming into which beginners are apt to fall. These instructions are made so clear and simple as to be easily understood, being somewhat in the nature of a lecture, and are explained by a few simple diagrams upon a blackboard, and by a comparison between the line of vision in looking through the barrel of a rifle and when taken through the sights.

Having thus acquired a theoretical knowledge of how a piece ought to be aimed, he is taught to put his knowledge into practical operation. This is first done by having him adjust a rifle laid across a sand bag to a proper aim, the instructor pointing out all errors and explaining the different ways of sighting the piece until the man understands just how a piece will look when aimed correctly.

The next step is to put the recruit through a course of drill, which will teach him not only to take the same aim from the shoulder that he has been taught to do from a rest, but also to fire off his piece without losing that aim. This drill, though practically single, is for convenience divided into what is known as "position" and "aiming" drill. In the former the men are put through certain movements designed to exercise the muscles and teach the proper method of holding the piece; in the latter they are instructed in all the details of actual firing (except that their pieces are unloaded), with the view to guard against any defects of position, and to acquire steadiness upon their feet and that uniform, instantaneous action of hand and eye which constitutes marksmanship. In this drill every motion of the body and of the piece is carefully prescribed, and no deviation is permitted. The men are taught to assume a position which, although somewhat stiff and different from that which is usual in using a heavy sporting rifle, has been found by experience best calculated to insure steadiness and guard against the violent recoil of the heavy charge used in a light military rifle, and are practiced in this position until it becomes habitual, and therefore easy and natural. For this purpose a series of marks about an inch in diameter are painted upon the wall of the drill-room, and the men drawn up in front of them in single rank. They are then carefully instructed in going through all the motions of aiming and firing, snapping the hammer as if the piece was actually loaded. There being no smoke, or noise, and, above all, no danger, the instructor is enabled to see that every man assumes the proper position and handles his rifle correctly, and can rectify any errors that may be committed before they become habitual, just as he would any errors in the manual of arms. In addition, the men, by noticing if the pull of the trigger in firing causes a deflection of the sights from the mark, see for themselves what difficulties they have to contend against, and are enabled to cure them.

This peculiar drill, it may be remarked, constitutes the difference between the Hythe system and any that has been heretofore practiced; and a moment's reflection will show its superiority to target practice as usually performed. Usually in firing a loaded piece a novice is apt to be more or less nervous in handling it, and, not understanding how to guard against the recoil, is made still more so as he proceeds, and consequently he "winks" and "flinches"—two fatal defects to correct marksmanship. In addition, the smoke and flash of the explosion not only make him "flinch" still more, but prevent any movement of the piece from being observed by himself or his instructor. After firing he sees that he has missed his mark, but how he came to do so he cannot tell, and, with the usual weakness of human nature, is apt to lay all the blame on either his gun or his ammunition.

In aiming drill, on the other hand, the beginner is taught that the ball will be found wherever the sights are ranged when the hammer falls, and, knowing this, can, by watching these sights, see for himself whatever errors he may make. There is no load in his gun for him to be afraid of; no smoke or flash to unsettle his nerves; and, knowing from the explanations of his instructor just how he ought to aim and pull the trigger, and going over the motions time after time under his supervision, and without the delays incident to target practice, he soon learns to have a control over his piece which will enable him to draw as steady a sight as if he had spent years in practice.

After this drill has been performed, standing and kneeling, the men are exercised in snapping caps at a candle, for, as is well known, the explosion of a military cap on a rifle will extinguish a candle placed three or four feet from the muzzle, provided a correct aim be taken at the wick. In this practice the men acquire additional steadiness of nerves, and at the same time are enabled to test the improvement they have obtained from the previous exercise, and, as this improvement is always rapid, are encouraged to take additional interest in the drill. After this they are exercised in firing blank cartridge, under similar careful supervision, until they understand how to avoid the recoil and can fire the regulation charge with the same steadiness with which they could snap a cap. They are then, and not before, fit for target practice—still, or nearly still, the previous drill, it will be remembered, having taken place in the armory.

Before target practice is commenced the men ought to be instructed to be correct judges of distance. No matter how good a shot a man may be at a fixed mark, he is good for nothing as a soldier if he cannot hit his mark in the field, that being the object of all his training. All the officers here present know that the trajectory of a bullet describes a curve of water out of a hose-pipe, and that the greater the distance the higher is this curve. Consequently, in firing at any extended distance, an error in estimating the necessary elevation will cause the bullet to pass over or fall short of the object aimed at. How slight an error is fatal to accuracy is not, however, so well understood by those who have not examined the subject; but when it is known that in firing at 400 yards an error of 90 yards in estimating the distance would cause the ball to miss a man, and at 500 yards the same result would follow from a miscalculation of 65 yards, and this dangerous distance, as it is called, steadily grows smaller, until at 1,000 yards you must guess within 20 yards to insure a hit, it will readily be seen how essential a correct appreciation of distance is to insure accuracy. How this knowledge of distance is to be acquired in an organization like the National Guard forms a very difficult problem for its officers, at least among those residing in cities; and it must be expected that the country organizations will in this respect, if not in the entire practice, have considerably the advantage. Where sufficient grounds for the purpose exist, the command is taken into the field, and the attention of the men called to the appearance they present at the different known distances. After this they are required to guess at similar markers placed at unknown distances, until they learn by experience to estimate correctly.

At this stage in the drill target-firing is practiced, it being, as will be seen, but the reduction to practice of motions with which the men have previously become familiar. Where the system is thoroughly pursued the regular course of firing is—

1. Singly.
2. File firing.
3. Volley firing.
4. Skirmishing—that is, in advancing and retreating, so as to make the firing at unknown distances.

The firing is limited to ten shots a day—quality being more an object than quantity. The targets are made sufficiently large to render it comparatively easy for men with their previous experience to hit some portion of them, so that they can see their errors and make the necessary allowances. No attempt is made to keep any string or nice divisions of the shots. The targets are divided into but three parts—bull's-eye, centre, and outer; and the marking is confined to them alone, and is signalled by different colored flags. Under 200 yards the shooting is off-hand; over that distance, kneeling or lying, no flag rests being allowed. The target practice endeavor is made to accustom the men to shoot at the longer distances. No range is accepted which does not admit of firing at 300 yards, and they should run up to 1,000.

It would be difficult to imagine any drill better adapted to such

an organization as the National Guard. Its main principles are easily taught by instruction and example in the drill-room. The "position" and "aiming-drill" upon which the system is based can be gone through with in the same manner as any part of the "Manual," and the practice which constitutes perfection can be even had at home in aiming at a wafer pasted upon a wall. In fact, it is said that one hour a day of this private practice will in a few weeks make a man a first class shot.

Only the distance drill and target practice require to be performed out of doors, and a very fair proficiency in the use of the rifle at known distances can be acquired without them.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—The members of Company D, Twelfth Infantry, entertained themselves and friends in an elegant manner on Thursday evening of last week at the regimental armory. Colonel Ward, Captains Dowley and Healy, Adjutant Wm. H. Murphy, and Lieutenant Carroll, of the Twelfth, were present, and, as usual, the adjutant was the centre of attraction in a nine-pin set, much to the delectation of the set.....Company D, Seventy-first Infantry, Captain Yeomans commanding, also enjoyed itself in like manner on Monday evening at the regimental armory. Prof. Eben furnished excellent music, and the attendance was quite large. Captain Benjamin, and the "immortal" Captain Abe Webber, Lieutenants Emile, Cardozo, Post, Terriotti, Drew, Carroll, and Byrnes tripped the light fantastic toe, *cum gusto*.....On Friday evening, January 26, Company E, Seventy-first Infantry, welcome all visitors at the regimental armory.....It appears from the U. S. Treasury records that the amounts refunded to States for expenses in raising volunteers, from 1861 to 1872, are \$39,080,391. The balance claimed on suspended accounts is over five million dollars. New York has filed a claim of \$364,000 since the 2d of January.....The companies of the Ninth regiment have draped their respective rooms in mourning. The squad drill room has also been very tastefully draped. Several of the companies have commenced fitting up their rooms; among the foremost is Company D, whose room is being very tastefully frescoed. Their room will be fitted up after the style of Company I, Twenty-second regiment. The lockers and racks and seats are to be of black walnut, the seats covered with brown leather, studded with brass round-top nails. The chandeliers, two in number, are of imitation bronze and gilt, ornamented with warlike devices, etc., with the letter of the company cut on the glass globes. The cost of the room when completed will be, it is stated, over \$3,000.....Company F, Fifty-fifth, Captain Henry J. Boeher, will give one of its famous military and masquerade receptions at the Germania Assembly Rooms February 20.....Marshal Louis Leubuscher during the past few months has been seriously ill, but at last accounts was again at work and giving the usual satisfactory accounts of delinquent returns. The marshal is one of the necessary and most faithful officers of the service.....The inspection of books and records of the Twenty-second and Seventy-first regiments will be held at their respective armories on the evenings of February 7 and 8; Twelfth and Sixty-ninth regiments, February 14 and 15, and Seventy-ninth battalion on February 21, and First Cavalry on February 28. Major Gilon will make the inspection.....Company D, Thirty-second regiment, Captain M. J. Petry, gave its annual ball on Tuesday evening at the Turn Hall, the interior of which was artistically decorated, and excellent music was discoursed by the regimental band. There were many elegantly attired ladies present, and among the military gentlemen were Colonels Roehr and Burger, Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger, Major Karcher, Adjutant Finkelmeyer, Captains Mannhardt, Bosser, and Kreuscher. The management of the ball was excellent, the members of the committee vying with each other in their attention to and entertainment of their guests.....The Twelfth's Non-commissioned Officers' Association entertained its friends at the regimental armory on last Wednesday evening in the shape of a delightful hop. The arrangements were all *au fait*, and reflected great credit upon the Non-Com's.....General Orders from Thirty-second Infantry announced division drills to take place next month.....A battalion drill (right wing, Companies K, E, G, C, and A) will take place at the arsenal on Monday evening.....In the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Orton the Forty-seventh loses a faithful and competent officer.....Company G, Twelfth, held a meeting for the election of civil officers February 6.

OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

RHODE ISLAND.—First Light Infantry.—The annual inspection of the First Light Infantry, Captain C. R. Dennis, by Quartermaster-General Flagg, was held at Providence on the evening of January 17, and was attended by a large number of military gentlemen and other invited guests. The company was formed in battalion of four companies of seventy men, Captain Dennis acting major, Lieutenant Bullock acting adjutant, the companies being in command of Lieutenants Bullock, Annable, Jenckes, and Sherman. The battalion being formed by companies for inspection, General Flagg, with his staff, accompanied by Adjutant-General Maurain, thoroughly inspected the arms (which are breech-loading muskets of the Springfield pattern) and equipments of the Infantry, all of which were found in perfect order. At the close of the inspection, the battalion gave a short exhibition of its proficiency in marching, and the manual of arms, closing with a very fine dress parade, the Infantry cadet drum corps of seven drummers, Drum-Major Kent in command, "beating off" very handsomely. The dress parade, says a correspondent, "General Flagg and all the division and brigade officers present pronounced the best

they ever witnessed. The men stood well, and sergeants came to front and reported in fine style. The manual was very good, and the companies marched on and formed upon the markers and color in good shape. The parade was then dismissed, and the battalion formed in line, when Captain Dennis read a report to the Quartermaster-General upon the amount and condition of the property of the State in the possession of the company. He further reported that the present value of the company property in arms, equipments, uniforms, and camp equipage, was \$15,400; amounts belonging to individual officers and privates, \$6,350; current expenses for the past year, \$4,388 13. Since reorganization the company has received one appropriation from the State of \$1,000. The entire new equipment has been procured within six, and most of it within four years, entirely from the funds and subscriptions of the company without any outside aid. At the close of the exercises all the company present were invited into the adjoining hall, where an excellent collation was served in most agreeable style.

Infantry Cadets. Lieutenant E. B. Bullock, of the First Light Infantry, commanding, on the 17th was inspected by General Flagg at Providence. The arms used by the cadets for the purposes of drill are loaned by the State. There were 125 pupils in the line, formed in battalion, of six companies of twenty each, officered as follows: Major, Frank S. Arnold, commanding; Adjutant, F. Capron. Company A, Captain A. W. Rothwell; Company E, Captain E. Brown; Company C, Captain W. Davis; Company F, Captain S. F. Hilton, second; Company D, Captain H. Whitmarsh; Company B, Captain W. Knight. General Flagg, accompanied by Colonel W. W. Brown, Lieutenant Bullock, Adjutant T. W. Chace, and Mr. Mowry thoroughly inspected the arms and equipments, and pronounced them all in excellent order; after which the boys were drilled in the manual of arms by Major Arnold and Lieutenant Bullock, their instructors, and showed great proficiency for such youthful soldiers. General Flagg then addressed the boys briefly, complimenting them on their fine drill and bearing, and the excellent condition of their arms, and told them there were some companies in the State composed of men who might take lessons of them in the art of the soldier.

The Western Rifles Battalion, Colonel Cards, was inspected at Westerly on the 15th by General Flagg. At 8:30 o'clock the general and staff and invited officers proceeded to the armory, the Rifles, headed by the Western brass band, performing escort duty. The battalion comprised three companies, numbering some 80 muskets, all told. After a short drill the Rifles were drawn up in platoons, when the inspection was conducted by the Quartermaster-General. The arms and equipments were found to be in excellent condition, and the Rifles were warmly congratulated, at the termination of the inspection, by the Quartermaster-General. During the past fiscal year the Rifles have provided themselves with a new and elegant uniform at an expense of nearly seven thousand dollars, for which they will doubtless be in part reimbursed by the State. The evolutions of the drill were fine, evidencing that the Rifles had not lost any of their laurels gained by their old-time familiarity with arms and soldier-like bearing. The superb manner in which the three companies were wheeled by platoon was particularly noticeable, and elicited warm applause. After the close of the inspection speech-making was indulged in to a limited extent. At 11:30 p. m. all sat down to a generous repast, which was satisfactorily discussed. The inspection was regarded by all as highly satisfactory, and a pleasant occasion withal.

An exchange states that the new military law, to be reported at this session of the General Assembly, will, it is expected, make quite a revolution, materially cutting down the number of shoulder-straps. If it passes, it is thought there will be no more exhibition parades of companies where the commissioned and non-commissioned officers outnumber the privates.

MARYLAND.—John S. Mosby, the great guerrilla, has been appointed and confirmed brigadier-general of the Maryland militia.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

The German War Office is about to establish a military school at Metz.

The artillery budget of Russia for 1872 amounts to 28,257,000 roubles. In this total small arms figure for 5,865,241 roubles.

The military railway near St. Petersburg, which the Russian War Office directed to be constructed by the railway corps of the army, was completed on the 16th of August, just a week after the works had been commenced. A train ran on the line on the 16th with complete success.

A DESPATCH from Bombay, January 18, reports that a dangerous revolt among the Looshaia of India has been suppressed. At the first signs of trouble troops were despatched from Delhi. They marched direct to the headquarters of the rebels, whom they met in large force, but completely defeated, killing one hundred and taking several hundred prisoners. The rebels have dispersed, and the country is now perfectly tranquil.

WE read in the *Königsberg Zeitung* an interesting account of the Prussian torpedo boats, three of which are already finished and in the port of Dantzic; three unfinished, destined for Kiel; and a number more under construction. These boats are cigar-shaped and shot-proof against the rifle or mitrailleuse. In the bows is the rudder, and in the stern an observatory with a peep-hole about the size of a thaler, the funnel, hardly three feet above the water, and of very small diameter, the stock of fuel, and the engine and cabins. The whole boat is about forty feet long, and the only parts above water are the funnel and observatory. The bridge is on a level with the water and protected by a double shield. It is of a gray color and very fast. It will carry torpedoes whose construction is unknown, dash into an enemy's fleet, especially at night, blow up the ship and make away again.

BARON von Offenbergh, the new Russian minister to the United States, last served at one of the most important of the minor courts of Europe, having held for some time the position of consul-general at Bucharest, and Russian agent for the Danubian Principalities. He has been for some nine years in the diplomatic service, his first post being at Constantinople. He was subsequently Secretary of Legation at Vienna, and diplomatic agent in Paris and Berlin. It will be evident, therefore,

that he has had a highly useful diplomatic training. His previous career was also not undistinguished. He was the son and grandson of Russian military officers who served with distinction and died in battle. He was educated in the Military Academy at St. Petersburg, whence he graduated with distinction, receiving a lieutenancy of engineers. Subsequently he obtained a place on the general staff of the Imperial army and served with credit in the Crimean war. He was afterwards appointed adjutant of the Emperor, and military tutor of the eldest children of the Czar. He is still young, being not above forty-five. He has been very active in trying to bring about a solution of the Roumanian difficulty, in which attempt he has given offence not merely to the Germans, but also to the aggressive Russian party.

WE learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette* that an interesting report relative to the heavy guns used by the navies of Europe and America has just been published at Berlin. It says, that with regard to the calibre of their naval guns, England and the United States stand first, but that the Rodman thousand-pounders of the latter country are relatively so inferior in effect to the rifled guns of other States that hardly any comparison is possible between the former and the latter. England, on the other hand, possesses, in its 11, 6, and 12-inch Woolwich muzzle-loaders, effective guns, which will fire projectiles 600 and 700 lbs. in weight, with charges of 120 and 85 lbs. of powder. The heaviest French 10.80-inch gun can only fire a projectile of 475 lbs., for which a charge of 79 lbs. of powder is required. The heaviest Danish gun is an 11.34-inch muzzle-loader, with a projectile of 462 lbs., and a charge of 66 lbs. of powder; Denmark has also 9 and 10-inch muzzle-loaders, with projectiles of 311 and 400 lbs. Holland has only got so far as to use a 9-inch gun for its marine artillery. The heaviest Italian gun is a 10-inch muzzle-loader, with a projectile of 400 lbs. weight, and a charge of 60 lbs. of powder. Austria still retains her 8 and 9-inch guns. The German navy proposes to adopt 10.238 and 11.05-inch Krupp breech-loaders, with projectiles of 411 and 513 lbs., and charges of 70 and 88 lbs. of powder respectively. At present, however, the heaviest guns it uses are 8 and 9-inch breech-loaders. Russia has already adopted the 11-inch Krupp breech-loader. Sweden and Spain have as yet no heavier gun in their navy than a 9-inch breech-loader, with a projectile of 316 lbs., and a charge of 52 lbs. of powder. The Krupp steel breech-loaders have been adopted by Germany, Russia, Belgium and Austria; the latter State has also some Armstrong muzzle-loaders. The French breech-loading system has been adopted by France, Holland, Spain, and Sweden. In Sweden, however, the mode of construction is peculiar to the country, and the guns are made of cast-iron. The English Armstrong or Woolwich muzzle-loaders have been introduced in the English, Italian, Danish, and (to a certain extent) Austrian navies. Bronze guns of this heavy calibre have not been adopted by any State, though experiments have been made with them in the North German navy, and the *Arminius* was at one time armed with 8-inch guns of this material. As for the powder used for heavy guns, the English "pebble-powder" and "pellet powder" have hitherto only been used by England, Holland, and Italy. In the Russian, Belgian, and Austrian navies, the "prismatic powder" is used; while all the other States still use the ordinary powder. It is believed, however, that the French and Swedish navies will shortly adopt the new kinds of English powder. The Berlin writer evidently is unaware of the fact that the English adopted their pebble-powder from the American service.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* (London) has the following regarding the Scott gun-carriage:

While the *Warrior* is receiving new boilers at Portsmouth, it is under consideration to exchange her 7-inch 6½-ton guns for 9-inch 12-ton guns. This is rendered possible by the use of Captain Scott's (R. N.) high slides and low carriages, which are devised to spread the force of recoil over a large area, and to divide it between the pivot bolt and the rollers, and, by their short length, enable the heaviest guns to be trained in less space than the smaller slide guns on the old plan. Heavy armaments can therefore be introduced into iron-clads without any increase of armored space. Indeed, the distance between the ports has, in all recent ships, been reduced, while the broadside armament has been increased to 10-inch 18-ton guns, thus causing a corresponding diminution in the breadth and weight of armor to cover them, and consequently in the tonnage and cost of the ship. The compressor is self-acting, going out of action when the carriage is raised on the rear rollers for running in or out, and into action when lowered off them, the weight of the gun driving the wedge-plates into each other. The carriage is thus tied down to the slide; and the slide is tied down by strong metal hooks to the curved rollers on which it traverses or trains; and these latter are solid metal ties binding the beams and decks together, and communicating the pressure over a large surface. The ponderous 18-ton guns thus mounted have been perfectly manageable in the *Hercules* and *Sultan* in the heaviest weather, and using battering charges. There seems no reason why the broadside guns of both armored and unarmored ships should not all be mounted on Scott's new carriages and be doubled in weight, removing corresponding weights of spare gear that can be better spared. These carriages are so perfectly under control that half a dozen men can efficiently work the 18-ton gun, though seventeen men do so with greater rapidity—a number allotted with the old carriages to work the 4½-ton gun. A general doubling of the weight of armament need not, therefore, lead to any increase in the ship's complement of men, but, were it not for other important considerations, might be accompanied with a decrease of crew. The *Prince Consort* is already being treated in this way; the *Warrior* will probably follow; and advantage may be taken of other ships paying off to double their weight of armament. We trust that the unarmored ships will be equally favored, as there is no necessary connection between weak defence and weak offensive powers.

THE *Engineer*, reviewing the progress of the past twelve months, says: "The 35-ton gun, known as the 'Woolwich Infant,' has been a complete success under the conditions laid down for Colonel Campbell and Mr. Fraser's guidance. It has often been stated that the gun would have done much better if it had been a foot or two longer, but it should be borne in mind that as the weapon is to be worked in a turret, it was limited in length by the diameter of the turret. The gun was made as long as it could be made. Extensive works are in progress at Woolwich for the extension of the gun factory, and when these are complete our facilities for the production of heavy ordnance will be unrivalled. We have got the best guns and the best gun carriages in existence. The only thing wanted is a good system of rifling." With regard to the recommendation of the U. S. Chief of Ordnance, that an appropriation be made for experimenting in heavy rifled ordnance and particularly upon the system of Mr. Woodbridge, our contemporary adds: "Our friends in the United States have taken some time to find out what was well known to every other military and naval power, namely, that rifled guns were a necessity, and that rifled guns could not be made from cast iron. The wire gun alluded to is obviously a revival of Mr. Longridge's well-known invention, tested years ago in this country with much success." With regard to the default of rifling, *Broad Arrow* continues the subject as follows, censuring the plan of increased twist: "The increasing pitch which has been adopted, prevents the use of more than one stud in each groove for giving rotation. This varying curve is the worst possible mode of imparting rotation; for each rear stud can only bear against the side of the groove of the gun on a line of its surface, on account of the ever-varying curve, except by excessive pressure, which jams and distorts the soft metal, and occasions liability to accident. The greater the amount of windage, the greater will be the liability to accident. Sir William Armstrong never used the increasing twist. Mr. Lancaster did so at first, but after tearing off several gun muzzles, Mr. Lancaster repudiated it. Parrot's American hybrids were thus rifled, until several muzzles were blown off at the siege of Charleston. In our own longitudinally weak converted guns, the increasing spiral is avoided. Our field guns are also considered unequal to such extra tension. Nowhere is it used but in our strong wrought-iron guns, with their short-bearing studs, which necessitate deep and wide grooves, of which the late director-general of naval ordnance wrote, 'The Woolwich system retained the disadvantages of a grooved gun and studded projectile.' This it is which so vastly increases the escape of the gas above the shot, with its erosion of the upper part of the bore, and its hammering down upon the base of the projectile, a hammering communicated exclusively by the lower stud upon a circular point in the lower groove, where the split of the 85-ton gun, as of the 7-inch, and other 'Woolwich' rifled guns occurred. The 35-ton gun was spiked by its own stud, using a charge 25 lbs. heavier than would have produced the same initial velocity with an uniform twist, as the 7-inch gun competition showed. Do away with the increasing twist, the deep wide groove, and the short-bearing stud, and a 100 lbs. charge will do the duty of 125 lbs. The stud will not be liable to be wrenched out; the 'slightly oblique movement of the axis of the projectile,' or 'wobbling' in the bore, and the 'noise' and 'unsteadiness' of flight will be avoided; a more rapid spiral with better rotation will enable a longer projectile to be used; and we shall not have to record projectiles breaking up through the studholes in the gun or during flight. As it is, the 12-inch shell has had 105 lbs. taken from its weight, and 10 1-2 lbs. from its bursting charge, because of the insufficient rotation given by the 'mere point' bearing, which the increasing spiral necessitates. The 11-inch shell has similarly been obliged to be reduced 128 lbs. in its weight, and 15.8 lbs. in its bursting charge. The 10-inch shell has had 5 3-4 lbs. taken from its burster, by thickening its walls to sustain the effort at rotation. The same process has taken place in the Palliser shell, which also broke up through the studholes by the concentration of the effort of rotation upon them. All experience is against the gaining twist. No country and no system uses it for hard projectiles but the 'Woolwich,' and even then only in the strong wrought-iron guns, and that by sacrificing the power and efficiency of their shells. If the crack in the 35-ton gun leads to a reconsideration of the recorded experiences, and a substitution of these for the specious theories which have crippled the efficiency of our magnificent guns by a bad system of rifling, the cost of retubing will not have been incurred in vain.

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READ-SAGE.—At Fort Richardson, Texas, Monday January 1, 1872, by the Rev. John F. Neal, First Lieutenant OGDEN B. READ, Adjutant Eleventh Infantry, to EDITH, daughter of First Lieutenant Wm. N. Sage, Eleventh Infantry.

WELLS-SANDGREN.—On Thursday, January 18, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 1,010 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa., by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, D.D., DANIEL T. WELLS, U. S. Army, to FRANCESKA TRUENKA SANDGREN, of Philadelphia. (No cards.)

ADAMS-WHITING.—On Saturday, January 13, in St. Paul's church, Milwaukee, Wis., by the Rev. Lewis A. Kemper, D.D., uncle of the groom and son of the late Bishop Kemper, assisted by Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., father of the groom, and by Rev. John Vaughn Lewis, of Washington, D. C., FRANCIS KEMPER ADAMS, to MARY LEE WHITING, daughter of Commodore William B. Whit- ing, U. S. Navy.

RILEY-HELLER.—By the Rev. Father Bender, at St. Edward's church, Cincinnati, January 8, 1872, First Lieutenant T. F. RILEY, U. S. A., to Miss LILLIE HELLER, daughter of F. Heller, of Cincinnati. (No cards.)

DIED.

DAVIS.—At Ringgold Barracks, Texas, January 2, 1872, RENSSELAER HAMIL, only child of Lieutenant Chas. L. and Sarah G. Davis, Tenth Infantry, aged nine months and five days.

HALLOCK.—At Ypsilanti, Mich., January 1, LILLA E., only daughter of Lieutenant Walter F. and L. S. Hallock, aged five years and twenty-eight days.

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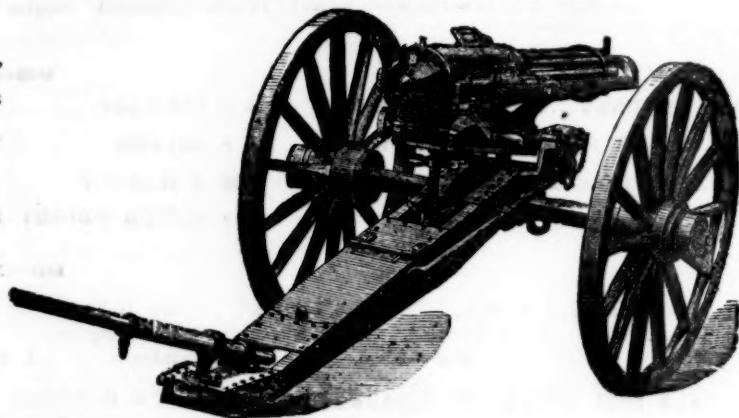
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